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EIGHT PAGES — TWO RIYALS

## King leads pilgrims; 2m offer prayers

MINA, Oct. 8 (SPA) — King Khaled led almost two million Muslims from all over the world from Mina Thursday chanting "Allahu Akbar" (God is the greatest), while receiving with pleasure the First of Eid ul Adha sacrifice feast. The King was welcomed by Crown Prince Fahd, Makkah Governor Prince Majid and many other officials.

At dawn pilgrims offered their Eid ul Adha prayers at Mina mosque before slaughtering of thousands of sheep, cows, and camels as sacrifices in accordance with Sunnah (teachings) of the Prophet Muhammad.

The faithful then began their trip in flocks and groups from Muzdalifa to Mina amidst the call of "Labbaike Allahu," (Oh God Here we are, responding to your summons.)

As the pilgrims and Muslims in all parts of Saudi Arabia performed their prayers Thursday morning, radio and television stations in the Kingdom transmitted the event live through satellites to various parts of the world from the Makkah Haram and the Holy Prophet Mosque in Medina.

In Riyadh, Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Abdulah Al-Sheikh led the prayers before the governor, Prince Salman, and thousands of Muslims. In his sermon, he called on Muslims to abide by Islam's tenets and follow the tradition of the Holy Prophet. He appealed to them to close their ranks and return to the source. Prince Salman then received well-wishers who greeted him and the other members of the royal family on the occasion of Eid ul Adha.

In Medina, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Zahem, the Imam of the Holy Prophet Mosque, led the prayers before Deputy Governor Sheikh Saad Al-Nasser Al-Sudairi and dwelt on the Holy Qur'an and Eid ul Adha. He urged Muslims to be punctual and never forget their prayers. He also urged them to unite under Qu'ranic law if they wish to attain glory.

In Dammam, the prayers were led by

Sheikh Ibrahim ibn Ali Al-Nasser at the new Eid mosque, west of the city, before Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jiluwi and a large crowd. The Imam prayed to God to preserve Muslims from the evils of dissension and the plots hatched by their enemies.

In Ahsa, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Yahya, the head of the area's courts, led the prayers before Ahsa Governor Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn Jiluwi and thousands of Muslims who came from the area's towns and villages. Sheikh Abdul Aziz dealt with Eid ul Adha and the notion of sacrifice. He called for the promotion of virtue and the elimination of vice and evil. He also urged Muslims to unite and abide by the teachings of the Holy Qur'an.

In Buraidah, Sheikh Abdul Halim ibn Abdul Larif led the prayers before Qasim Governor Prince Abdul Ilah ibn Abdul Aziz at King Khaled square. In his sermon, the Imam dealt with the virtues of pilgrimage and with the tradition of Eid ul Adha, the feast of sacrifice, to commemorate the sacrifice of the prophet Abraham. He urged Muslims to adhere to Islam's precepts.

**Leaders greet Khaled on Eid**

JEDDAH, Oct. 8 (SPA) — King Khaled Wednesday received reply cables of congratulations and greetings on the occasion of Eid ul Adha from King Hassan II of Morocco, President Dauda Jawara of Gambia, acting President Oazi Abdul Sattar of Bangladesh and other Arab and Islamic leaders. They wished the King health and happiness and the people of Saudi Arabia further progress and prosperity.



EGYPTIANS VOTE: After President Anwar Sadat was killed a one-year state of emergency was declared. Here the Egyptian parliament votes to continue the state of emergency. Earlier the People's Assembly unanimously nominated Vice President Hosni Mubarak to succeed Sadat.

### Mubarak choice endorsed

## Recounts murder details

CAIRO, Oct. 8 (AP) — Egypt's parliament gave a 5-to-1 endorsement to Vice President Hosni Mubarak as the sole candidate to succeed slain President Anwar Sadat in a nationwide election next Tuesday.

Meeting in emergency session Wednesday, 330 members of parliament — 69 more than the needed two-thirds — seconded the nomination of Mubarak by the National Democratic Party. Officials said there were 55 abstentions, four absentees and three disqualified votes.

Mubarak, the air force commander groomed by Sadat to be his successor, accepted the nomination in a televised late-night meeting with a parliamentary delegation.

At an impromptu news conference afterwards, he told reporters Sadat was killed Tuesday by four men — not six as previously reported — "led by an extremist." He said the assassination was "a criminal act undertaken by individuals and was by no means a coup attempt." "There is a long story behind all this, but I prefer to keep silent till the interrogation is completed," Mubarak said.

Defense Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said the killers were not members of any political organization and had no links with any foreign government, the newspaper *Al-Ahbar* reported.

A Sudanese diplomat, who asked that his name not be used, said the attack was "directed primarily at the president. There certainly is no evidence of a massive threat of dissension in the army." Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said an official report account of the government's investigation

would be raised Thursday or Friday.

The vice president was at Sadat's right on the reviewing stand when the assassins struck during a parade celebrating the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. He escaped with a wound on his left wrist. Five men in addition to Sadat were reported killed and at least 11 were wounded.

"I saw the president stand," Mubarak said. "I stood, too, and to my utter horror and disbelief I saw a man throw a grenade at the stand, and then gunfire broke out. I was hurled to the ground and so was the president, but I could not believe what my eyes had seen. The president was taken away in a helicopter."

One of the assassins was an officer, another a retired officer, while the other two were civilians masquerading as soldiers, said Ghazala, who was also slightly wounded.

The killers jumped from a truck in the parade, threw hand grenades, then ran to the reviewing stand and sprayed its occupants with automatic rifle-fire.

Earlier reports said there were six men in the assassination squad and two were killed by security forces. The discrepancy between this and the later account was not explained, but Western military attachés who were looking down on the reviewing stand from behind insisted at least seven men were involved in the attack.

Col. Peter Rosser, the British military attaché, said six men riding in the back of the truck and possibly one more from the cab jumped from the vehicle and ran toward Sadat with their rifles blazing. He said the attackers included two officers and he believed both were killed.

The spokesman said prayer services for Sadat were scheduled to be held on the grounds of southern Cairo's Maadi Military Hospital where he died. The hospital, surrounded by concrete walls and iron fences, is heavily guarded.

After being helicoptered to Nasr Stadium,

Sudan-Chad border in northwest Sudan. Two Libyan planes were downed by Sudanese ground forces after one such bombing raid late last month, according to reports from the Sudanese capital of Khartoum. "We have downed one of his planes which entered Sudan and if other planes try to enter, we will shoot them down also," Numeiri was quoted by the Paris-based *Al-Hawadess* as saying.

Numeiri charged that Libya had been secretly buying foodstuffs from Sudan and playing havoc with Sudan's economy. He further charged that his intervention in Chad could have come only with the help of the Soviet Union.

Numeiri added that Qaddafi was using the

fact that U.S. Navy planes downed two Libyan jets over the Mediterranean late in August as a "pretext to conclude a treaty with Moscow." Numeiri also denied reports that Egyptian troops were stationed in Sudan.

Egypt and Sudan recently patched up differences and Numeiri became Egypt's ally since the signing of the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The two countries recently concluded a joint defense pact.

Numeiri said there were advisers from 10 different countries present now in Libya, but he did not name the countries. He alleged that Qaddafi was trying to "use Sudanese working in Libya to recruit Arab students for military training."

"We know how our war with Libya would turn out and I do not reveal any secrets when I say that we can create problems for Libya in any of its towns or villages by using Sudanese who live there," Numeiri warned.

## Decision on MX silos denied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (R) — A Pentagon official said Thursday that despite statements by the Reagan administration, no firm decision has been made to put America's new nuclear missile, the MX, in existing silos built for older missiles. The official, Col. Randy MacDonald, a deputy to the Defense Department's director of offensive and space systems, declined to comment when asked whether his statement represented a shift in administration policy.

President Ronald Reagan announced last week that 100 of the accurate and powerful new missiles would be built and some of them would be put in rebuilt Titan or Minuteman missile silos while other options for later deployment were studied.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee Monday that the decision was final and Reagan would not reconsider his rejection of a controversial plan to shunt the MX missiles among thousands of desert shelters to try to confuse the Soviet Union.

Col. MacDonald said Thursday that no firm decision had been made to base the MX

temporarily in silos. This leaves the United States without a firm plan for deployment of any of the MX missiles, as it studies various possibilities, such as launching them from large aircraft.

In congressional hearings this week, Weinberger faced harsh criticism from advocates of the desert basing scheme, who charged that putting mobile MX in silos, even specially hardened ones, would leave it vulnerable to a Soviet first strike.

Among the critics was Sen. John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who said he had been briefed by the administration and told that at least 36 MX missiles would be placed in Titan missile silos. Weinberger told the committee Monday that extra concrete and steel could make the silos tough enough to withstand a Soviet first strike, although he said this was only a temporary solution.

Col. MacDonald said, however, that it will take at least a year to complete studies on whether it is feasible to base MX missiles in hardened silos.

## More senators support Reagan's stand on AWACS

By Susan I. Gray  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee voted 28-8 Wednesday against the administration's plans to sell U.S. AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia but President Reagan gained ground on the issue in the Senate.

A house vote against the sale was considered a foregone conclusion. The main battle over the Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) planes — Reagan's most significant foreign policy test to date — is being fought in the Senate. The house floor vote on the resolution to bar the sale is scheduled for Oct. 14. Both houses of Congress vote to block the sale by Oct. 30 or it goes ahead.

Wednesday's vote was postponed one day due to Tuesday's assassination in Cairo of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Supporters of the AWACS sale argued after Sadat's death that it was more important than ever to befriend Saudi Arabia and to support President Reagan's foreign policy. Defending the AWACS sale, Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki D-Wisc., said, "It complements U.S. foreign policy in the

MINA: A view of Mina in the holy places near Makkah where the pilgrims started Thursday a three-day stay of worship and prayers.

### As house panel blocks deal

area, reaffirms the U.S. commitment to a comprehensive Middle East peace and recognizes Saudi Arabia's constructive role in Middle East politics."

Strong support for the president's proposal also came from Paul Findley R-Ill., Who called the approval of the sale essential to President Reagan's position as leader of the Middle East peace process. Reagan met 43 Republican senators at the White House to appeal for their support. "I need you, the country and the world need you on this decision," he told them.

After hearing Reagan's appeal, Senator Alan Simpson switched from the opposition ranks to support of the sale. A similar switch occurred Tuesday when Senator Orrin G. Hatch R-Utah changed his position after meeting with Reagan. In addition, five previously uncommitted senators declared Wednesday they would back the president. All five had been considered likely to take that position. They were John Warner, Jeremiah Denton, Richard Lugar, Strom Thurmond, Harry F. Byrd, and Gordon J. Humphrey.

Sen. Simpson, said afterward that he would support the sale because he had been convinced it was "in the best interests of the United States. Simpson said that in appealing for support, Reagan did not mention the

assassination of Sadat. "The president is not using that in any form," Simpson told reporters after the meeting.

Senate majority whip Ted Stevens of Alaska said the subject of Sadat's death and the bearing it might have on the AWACS sale was, indeed, a prime topic of discussion. Asked what Reagan said at the session, Stevens told reporters, "You can write the dialogue yourselves, it's pretty obvious that he needs support." Asked if he thought Reagan might be able to persuade a majority of the Senate to support him on the sale, Stevens said: "I really don't know. I'm totally undecided myself."

An administration spokesman said Tuesday the assassination "increases the urgency" of the sale. Prior to Reagan's meeting with the Republican Senators, Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan would address the senators both as president and as the leader of the Republican Party. "He feels the AWACS sale is of critical importance and he is making an appeal to the Republican Senators who control the Senate." Speakes said, in the first indication that on this subject the president would use a partisan argument to try to keep the Republicans in line.

Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr. and Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia called for a slowdown on congressional action on the sale to avoid a mishap in the Middle East while the impact of Sadat's assassination is assessed. But that idea was quickly dismissed by chief White House spokesman David Gergen. "In the president's view, this tragedy in no way lessens the urgency" of the sale," Gergen said. "It increases the urgency."

Gergen refused to explain that reasoning, saying, "We do not believe that today, a day of tragedy, is the proper occasion to enter into a full-scale debate about the implications of that death for the sale." The president plans to go forward with the sale," he said.

Byrd said before Sadat's assassination that Congress is in danger of upsetting Middle East stability either way it votes on AWACS. After Sadat was killed Tuesday, Byrd urged the Senate to "take a step back ... until we see how things fall into place."

Byrd said he doubts the assassination will affect the sale but agreed with Byrd that "we should place a moratorium on worrying about it" until the effect of the Sadat slaying on Middle East stability becomes clearer.

## Minister issues instructions

## Pilgrims' return to be regulated

MINA, Oct. 8 (SPA) — Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasit issued Thursday instructions which will regulate the return of pilgrims who entered the Kingdom by air, sea and land.

Following is the text of the instructions:

## I: Pilgrims departing by land:

A — Land pilgrims will depart from Makkah after performing the pilgrimage this year, 1981, and after the Health Ministry announces that the pilgrimage is clear of any epidemic diseases as is customary every year. Transportation will be done through the same means of transport which brought them in. The vehicles will not be allowed to exit or move from one place to another unless the concerned authorities in the Passports Department affirm that all passengers of a certain vehicle are present, or it has confirmed the legality for any of its passengers to stay behind.

B — Pilgrimage centers of the ministry of pilgrimage and endowments stationed at the exits from Makkah will allow vehicles carrying land pilgrims to leave only after undertaking the following procedures:

— Ensure the vehicle passengers list complies with the passports of all passengers; confirm the presence of the special committee for inquiry's stamp on each passport, in addition to the United Agents' stamp which proves settlement of official fees.

— In case that the stamps of the inquiry committee and the united agents are not found in a passport, authorities make the necessary reports noting the bearer's name, passport number, nationality, port of entrance and date. If the authorities are satisfied that the pilgrim has not paid, he will have to pay and the fund will be deposited to an emergency expense account.

## II: Pilgrims departing by air:

A — Air pilgrims will be allowed to leave Makkah only after the health ministry's confirmation that no epidemic diseases exist. They have to follow certain procedures which include:

— For pilgrims whose return flight number

and date is indicated in their tickets their mutawef (pilgrimage guide) will have to check with public transport in Makkah three days prior to the date of departure of their pilgrims, or a group of their pilgrims. The Mutawef should present a document of two copies stating the number, date, nationality, destination and means of transportation of the pilgrims. The mutawef will certify at the end of the statement that it is true and correct. If any inaccuracy arises, the mutawef will be held responsible.

Mutawefs were advised in one statement against combining any group of pilgrims heading for Medina to visit the Prophet's Mosque and another group leaving for Jeddah on their way home. The motor cars syndicate must take necessary steps to transport pilgrims from Makkah to Jeddah 36 hours before the time of their departure. Pilgrims who wish to visit Medina before their departure for home, must state their wish 11 days prior to the date of their departure. A copy of the mutawef's statement should be stamped accordingly by the motor cars syndicate and given to the driver transporting the group to be presented to pilgrimage centers on the way.

— For air pilgrims whose return flight dates have not been determined, the mutawef responsible for them should have checked with airlines before the pilgrims' ascent of Arrafat to fix the date of their departure according to the dates of their entry to the Kingdom.

— The pilgrimage and endowments' personnel appointed to the pilgrimage centers should check the passports and travel cards of pilgrims, and should not allow exit for anyone whose date of departure is not due.

B — Air pilgrims arriving from Makkah and Medina to depart for their countries will be transported to King Abdul Aziz International Airport directly. Upon arrival, they will be met by concerned authorities of the airport's pilgrimage department. The pilgrims will be arriving at the airport according to a schedule decided by the Presidency of Civil Aviation.

C — Airlines approached by pilgrims who

intend to depart for home should present a copy of the passengers' manifest with passports of pilgrims leaving on the concerned flight to the United Agents Office. The manifest should contain the full names of the pilgrims, their nationality and passport number. The United Agents Office will make a departure statement immediately and present the documents with the passports to the Passports Department. The documents must be endorsed by the Pilgrimage Department at the airport prior to that. The Passports Department is requested not to allow any pilgrim leave without the endorsed statement of United Agents' office.

d — Representatives of airlines and Saudia are advised to only include the names of pilgrims whose departure date is due. In case airline companies are approached by pilgrims whose departure date is not due, they should take the passport of the said pilgrims and hand to the Pilgrimage Department. The department will investigate how they had arrived to Jeddah, while their departure dates are not due. However, pilgrims who have special permission from the Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry with the reason for permission stated, will be excluded. The United Agents' office also will be advised accordingly.

## III: Pilgrims departing by sea:

A — Sea pilgrims also will be allowed to exit from Makkah only after the health ministry's announcement on the clearance of any epidemic diseases. They will leave Makkah 48 hours before the time of their departure from Jeddah, if they are to be transported on ships which carry no more than 1,500 passengers. But those who depart on vessels which carry more than 1,500 passengers will be allowed to leave Makkah 72 hours prior to their departure time. Pilgrims who wish to visit Medina before their departure will be allowed to exit from Makkah 12 days earlier to the date of departure to their respective countries, if they are to be transported by smaller ships and 13 days earlier if they take larger vessels.

B — The Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry's personnel will not allow pilgrims departing via Jeddah seaport or airport or those of Medina to leave unless they carry permission from concerned authorities. The officials also will examine the passports of pilgrims leaving for Jeddah or Medina and ensure that they match the information given in the statements of the motor car syndicate. They will verify the departure time and date and disallow those who do not comply with the instruction, and make reports on their names, passport numbers and the names of their mutawefs and the original date of their departure.

C — The Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister's decision calls on the ministry's personnel to welcome pilgrims at the sea pilgrimage city under the supervision of pilgrimage department director at the city. The United Agents' office will transport pilgrims' luggage and take their passports for the official procedures. The office also will register departing pilgrims on the ships' manifest to be processed by the Passports Department at Jeddah Islamic Port.

D — The pilgrimage department of the sea pilgrimage city will supervise the transport of pilgrims and their luggage to the port after ensuring that the concerned ship is anchored at the port and ready to receive the passengers.

## IV: General Instructions: L

A — Air, sea or land pilgrims have the freedom of choosing the means of transport for their return either by air or sea only. However, to change the means of transport for their return, pilgrims should first reclaim the fare of return through the Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry to guarantee their departure. The ministry will get them new tickets to communicate their desire on the means of transport they choose, and at the same time it will advise the Passports Department on the change and hold the previous carrier responsible for the return of pilgrims to their countries if the fare does not cover expenses for the return voyage.

But for air and sea pilgrims who wish to return to their countries by land, the ministry will consider each case separately on private emergency. "They are given permission to travel by land after completing necessary procedures, obtaining necessary visas and confirming the availability of means of transport for their exit and guarantee that they will not stay behind.

B — Pilgrims' return voyage will be according to their passports.

C — Mutawefs should comply with all instructions and not exclude any pilgrim from departure.

D — Pilgrims' transport will be effected from Makkah by their mutawefs, from Jeddah by the United Agents' office and from Medina through their guides.

E — Mutawefs will be responsible before the authorities for the departure of any of their pilgrims before their due time, or if they attempt to leave early.

F — Pilgrims who depart Makkah early, or offend items (A) of articles two and three would be returned to their mutawefs. If they are found in a vehicle carrying other pilgrims whose departure time is due, they will be held behind and allow the rest to complete their journey. If they are found six hours earlier than the scheduled time for their departure, they will be allowed to continue, however a report will be made to determine the reason for the offence.

## Russia, Syria to strengthen cooperation

DAMASCUS, Oct. 8 (R) — The presidents of the Soviet Union and Syria Thursday pledged continued close ties between their countries in an exchange of cables to mark the first anniversary of their friendship and cooperation treaty.

Syrian President Hafez Assad described the treaty as a dependable base for confronting Israeli attacks and strengthening cooperation between Moscow and Damascus for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In his cables, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev called the treaty an effective factor for consolidating the position of nationalist forces in the Arab world "which is confronting the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism."

## U.S. murder plot alleged by Libya

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 8 (AP) — Libyan Foreign Minister Abdullati Al-Obeidi charged in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly Wednesday that the United States is plotting to kill Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. Al-Obeidi said that under President Ronald Reagan, "physical liquidation and terrorism have become one of the pillars" of American policy.

Al-Obeidi alleged that the United States was behind some past assassinations. "The latest act of terrorism on the part of the new American administration, which has been revealed by the American press and confirmed by some officials, is the existence of a plot to assassinate Qaddafi."

## Armenian held in Switzerland

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (R) — Justice authorities Wednesday remanded a 23-year-old Armenian on trial on charges of murdering a Turkish consulate employee here last summer and carrying explosives with criminal intent. The defendant, identified only as Mardiros J. in line with Swiss court practice, denied the murder charge and said another Armenian commando had killed the Turk in a Geneva street June 9.

But prosecutor Raymond Foex told the court Mardiros had earlier admitted the killing and only changed his version after being visited in prison last month by a representative of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). The date of the trial has not been fixed.

Since the arrest of Mardiros, a group calling itself the "June Ninth Movement" has claimed responsibility for several bomb explosions in Switzerland. The latest occurred last Saturday outside the Geneva Justice Department. In a communiqué issued in Beirut last August, the "June Ninth Movement" said it would attack Swiss institutions "as long as Armenian combatants are held in Swiss prisons."

Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicolas A. Rolandis said here Wednesday that President Spyros Kyprianou would arrive Monday for a three or four-day stay in New York and hold talks with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the latter's ideas for settling the Cyprus problem.

Rolandis told reporters at a luncheon he gave for them that Cyprus would ask that the U.N. General Assembly, now scheduled to end its 36th session Dec. 15, should instead leave it open at that time and resume it later if need be to take up the Cyprus question. He said that on the basis of talks with nonaligned countries, he was sure the proposal would get the necessary majority.

Rolandis, a Greek Cypriot, said the ideas for a settlement that the Turkish Cypriots had put forward in intermittent, U.N.-monitored intercommunal talks were "minimal proposals — simply a repetition of the old partitional constitutional arrangements" advanced before. "Apparently in the wake of the Turkish proposals," he went on, "the secretary-general felt it might be good for him to intervene."

The secretary-general explained to me that now the gap is so wide that if we leave things the way they are, they will never come to fruition. "We are not negative," the minister said. "We are constructive. But we have not yet reached a final position as to what he said to us."

Rolandis said he and the president would meet with Waldheim next Monday and then it would be up to Cyprus' council of ministers to take a position on it.

## Detainees shifted to eastern Morocco

RABAT, Oct. 8 (AFP) — The imprisoned first secretary of Morocco's opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), Abdurrahim Bouabid, and two members of the party politburo jailed with him last month, have been moved 450 km from the capital, according to relatives.

The three detainees were moved at dawn Wednesday to Missour in eastern Morocco without warning to their families or lawyers, who had appealed last Monday against the one-year sentence imposed Sept. 24 on the USFP leaders for criticizing King Hassan II's Western Sahara policy. Bouabid's family said that he and his colleagues were thought to have been placed under some form of house arrest rather than transferred to another prison. The move makes much more difficult any contact with the rest of the USFP leadership as the party faces further confrontation with the government.

The 14 USFP members of parliament Wednesday announced their intention to withdraw from the 267-seat assembly in protest at a law extending their term of office from four to six years.

## Middle East

## Camp David accords crumbling, Arafat says

PEKING Oct. 8 (AP) — Yasser Arafat, chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declared Wednesday night the world is witnessing the crumbling of the Camp David agreement "with the fall of one of its symbols" — Anwar Sadat.

Arafat, a sworn enemy of Sadat, arrived Wednesday at an embarrassing time for China as it mourns Sadat and swears to support the Palestinian cause. The PLO chief told a welcoming banquet in the Great Hall of the People, "Today, we are witnessing the beginning of the failure of the Camp David agreement with the fall of one of its symbols. We have believed in that before. We also have been convinced by the flight of Egypt will not last long."

Arafat will have four days of talks with top Chinese leaders about the Middle East. He is being accorded virtually all the honors befitting a head of state and colorful silk banners are strung across Peking's main avenues to welcome him. He is expected to ask for increased aid from China which has supplied political, material and unspecified military aid in the past. Copies of his speech later were made available to reporters by the PLO. "We are sure the Egyptian people are committed to the national cause of which Palestine is the heart," he said in his speech. "The Egyptian people are great people and the heroic Egyptian Army will never capitulate and will never give up Jerusalem," he said.

Speaking later with reporters, Arafat denounced both Israel and the United States. "We face the huge, barbaric American and Israeli powers... but we are with the current of history," he said. In his speech he said the world faces "the dangerous strategic alliance between Israel and U.S. imperialism."

## Thatcher visits Afghan refugees

NASIR BAGH, Pakistan, Oct. 8 (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher got a look at Muslim life Thursday when she entered a "purdah" or "veiled" meeting with several hundred Afghan refugee women here.

Males, including her husband and their Scotland Yard bodyguards, were kept away from the women-only tent where security was provided by four policewomen packing revolvers at Nasir Bagh Refugee Camp, northwest Pakistan. "The women asked Mrs. Thatcher to provide their husbands with sophisticated arms to fight the Soviets with," said Mrs. Duri Shahawar, who informed the British leader.

Mrs. Thatcher ignored the request but announced, as she had moments before to their menfolk, another \$4 million in humanitarian aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Britain had earlier granted \$11.6 million.

Lowering their veils, the Afghan women told of their escape across the border and the "Jihad" or the Holy struggle their husbands and sons continue to wage against an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Mrs. Shahawar told the Associated Press. The British prime minister said.

Meanwhile, the confrontation between Ayatollah Khomeini's regime and leftist opponents moved unabated into its 16th week Thursday with an announcement in Tehran that 25 more anti-government guerrillas have been executed. The Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* said the latest batch of urban rebels had symptoms of the disease, the newspaper said.

Both Iran and Iraq reported heavy clashes near the southwest Iran city of Abadan at that time, and Iraq admitted it had withdrawn its forces to the west bank of the strategic Karun River.

## Cholera claims 28 lives in Iran

TEHRAN, Oct. 8 (Agencies) — Twenty-eight persons died of cholera between Sept. 19 and 26, the *Islamic Republic* newspaper reported Thursday quoting an Iranian Health Ministry statement. Some 1,172 of 3,390 persons reported to be suffering from vomiting and diarrhea during the same period had symptoms of the disease, the newspaper said.

The English language *Baghdad Observer* in the meantime suggested that several Iranian military leaders said to Tehran to have been killed in an air crash in fact died in battle. Iran has said Defense Minister Moussa Namazi, acting Chief of Staff Gen. Valiollah Fallahi, Air Force Chief Col. Javad Fakouri and other senior commanders died when a Hercules C-130 transport plane crashed Sept. 29.

Both Iran and Iraq reported heavy clashes near the southwest Iran city of Abadan at that time, and Iraq admitted it had withdrawn its forces to the west bank of the strategic Karun River.

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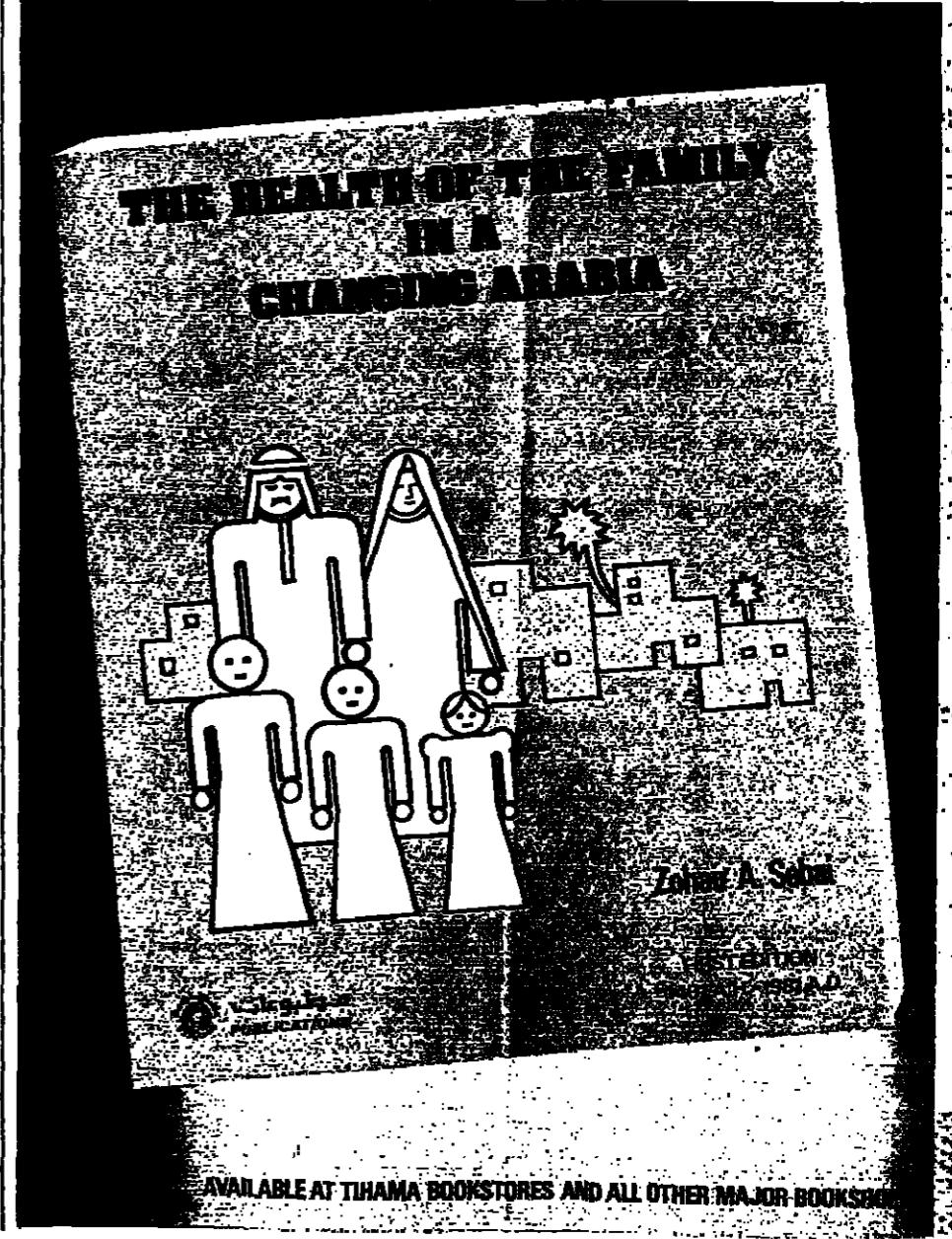
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As oil demand nosedives

## EEC refineries plunge into crisis

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (R) — Sharply reduced demand for petrol and other oil products has plunged Western Europe's huge refining industry into crisis and closures and job losses are planned.

"The point has been reached where companies engaged in oil refining will be obliged to close a significant number of refineries," says a report to member governments this month from the European Economic Community (EEC) Commission.

EEC refineries are working at only 60 percent of capacity compared with 80 percent in 1973 and the oil industry sees no dramatic recovery in years to come.

Demand is down partly as a result of temporary factors, chiefly recession. But high prices have also spurred measures that will have a lasting impact in full-saving and the growing use of gas, coal and nuclear power.

Meanwhile, the pattern of consumption has changed. Demand for petrol and other high-grade refined products can be expected to pick up while the requirement for heavy fuel oil, which older refineries are designed to produce in large volume, is in permanent decline.

Fuel oil, burned in industry and electric power stations, is most facing the challenge from coal and nuclear energy.

The EEC report urges that refineries be upgraded to concentrate on petrol and other light products such as naphtha, a chemicals industry raw material, but adds that such measures will not save the refining industry unless accompanied by large-scale closures.

It says 200 million tons of EEC processing capacity are surplus to requirements and that "the greater part of the necessary adjustment, perhaps as much as 150 million tons on it, will have to take the form of closing entire refineries" the oil industry agrees and shutdowns are already starting.

Walter Kirsten, managing director of British Petroleum's oil international division, said in London this week that "stern Europe as a whole, including France, had one billion tons of refining capacity" and we think we need something just above 600 million long-term." BP is closing its big oil refinery in Britain. Another British oil company,

Burmah, intends to close a plant at Ellesmere port.

British trades unions say 3,500 refinery workers have already been sacked and 10,000 more fear for their jobs. Dr. Kirsten told reporters: "I have to say that other refineries in other countries will follow. Something must and will happen in France and Germany."

The EEC Commission said the trend set by companies such as BP should be encouraged, adding the EEC budget might find money for job-creation schemes for redundant workers.

Ironically, its initiative to help the refining industry follows a consistent campaign to cut oil's share of EEC energy from 50 to 40 percent by 1990. EEC consumption of refined

products is set to drop by 13 percent on levels in 1973 when the Arab oil embargo sent oil prices soaring.

Paul Hatin, a director of the Belgian oil industry, said recently refineries in Belgium faced possible bankruptcy. But the Belgian industry employing some 10,000 people and expecting to lose about \$125 million this year, is not among the EEC's largest or hardest hit. EEC figures show large Dutch and Italian refineries working at little over 50 percent of capacity.

They have traditionally been major exporters of refined products and their overseas markets have fallen away sharply as rival refining industries grew up elsewhere, particularly in north Africa.

## Dollar surges as gold slides

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The U.S. dollar gained against most European currencies in trading Thursday, but shed 2 cents against the British pound. Gold prices fell.

Money market dealers reported the dollar firmed following a rise in Eurodollar deposit rates. The dollar rose sharply, but fell back Wednesday as interest rates were lowered.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar closed marginally down at 229.50 yen against Wednesday's later rate of 229.65 yen.

In London, it cost \$1.86225 to buy one British pound against \$1.8615 at the close Wednesday. Dealers reported high British

interest rates are bolstering sterling. Other rates compared to Wednesday's closers:

5.6075 French francs, up from 5.57125; 2.3320 German marks, up from 2.2210; 1.89 Swiss francs, up from 1.88; 1.19050 Italian lire, up from 1.1725; 2.2715 Dutch guilders, up from 2.2617; 1.20 Canadian dollars, up from 1.1770.

The price of gold rose in Zurich at \$441.50 an ounce, \$1.20 on Wednesday's close. In London, gold opened \$2 down on Wednesday's \$442.50. The city's major bullion dealers, in a rare move, recommended morning price of \$441.75.

Given no sign-swinging strategy, She insists the only way to solve Britain's economic ills is to fight inflation by curbing the supply of money and restricting government spending through strict monetarist principles.

The attack by Geoffrey Rippon, listed by political sources as a possible successor to Mrs. Thatcher, came two days after blistering criticism of her anti-inflationary monetarist policies by former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath.

At the same time, 13 Conservative members of parliament urged the government to shift gear or risk losing the next general election, due by May 1984.

In their separate criticism of Mrs. Thatcher's policies the 13 Conservative MPs said: "No one can deny that in the last few years we have come close to abandoning our traditional approach to politics in favor of the belief that our job was to use certain type of economic analysis on the nation — to become a pressure group for a particular economic theory."

Rippon speaking to Conservative students at Cambridge University, called on young members of the party to stand up and fight Mrs. Thatcher's policies. Mrs. Thatcher has

given no sign-swinging strategy. She insists the only way to solve Britain's economic ills is to fight inflation by curbing the supply of money and restricting government spending through strict monetarist principles.

Rippon was environment minister in Heath's government in the early 1970s and negotiated Britain's 1973 entry to the European Economic Community (EEC). He said the Conservative Party's annual conference next week would be of special significance because it would provide almost the last chance to change the government's policies before the next general election.

Rippon described Mrs. Thatcher's current concept of monetarism as excessively simplistic, deeply irrational, inherently divisive and ultimately destructive.

"Faced with an unacceptable level of unemployment aggravated by high interest rates that fuel public expenditure, penalize private enterprise and stifle investment, we must be in a change of direction," he said. "Now is the time for the younger generation of our party to stand up and fight for the principles of traditional conservatism right across the board, locally and nationally."

Rippon speaking to Conservative students at Cambridge University, called on young members of the party to stand up and fight Mrs. Thatcher's policies. Mrs. Thatcher has

## France OKs freezing of food prices

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AFP) — The French cabinet has approved the move to freeze the price of services and of some food products, while limiting rent rises and holding down some investment expenses in a bid to control inflation.

The Socialist government is intending to defend the new value of the devalued franc and to prevent excessive price rises from soaking up the benefits of devaluation on external trade.

The government, which has said it opposes the European Economic Community's policy of compensation amounts to iron out currency differences in the agricultural market, has decided to raise producer prices by 0.5 percent to compensate for the devaluation announced Sunday.

The cabinet also reaffirmed its desire to maintain buying power, and to reduce inequality by helping the poorly paid and ensuring a better share-out of work.

Economy minister Jacques Delors, who earlier this week announced measures to hold down the prices of basic foods, Wednesday reaffirmed his belief in price freedom, while stressing the temporary nature of the latest moves.

The six-month price freeze affects services which have become markedly more expensive over the summer. The price of bread, milk, sugar, margarine and coffee is to be frozen for three months, but the government has rejected calls by some unions for a freeze on broader range of food, including meat, fruit and vegetables. Rent rises will be limited in proportion with the increase in construction costs.

The cabinet has also decided to delay investment expenditure of 15,000 million francs envisaged in the budget. The money will be used during the year in accordance with the development of the economy and the requirements of the policy to boost employment.

The reduction, comes following the mark's uprating last weekend within the European Monetary System (EMS), and is nearly seven months after the February 19 jump from nine to 12 percent, which was part of a general tightening of money supply.

The Bundesbank discount rate remains unchanged at 7.5 percent, a figure set on May 2, 1980.

## Sequel to Sadat's death

## Japan sees delay in Suez deal

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (R) — President Anwar Sadat's death is expected to delay Japanese contracts to enlarge the Suez Canal and build an iron processing plant near Alexandria, Japanese businessman said Thursday.

Both projects were followed closely by Sadat, who died at a time when Japan's trade and economic links with Egypt were expanding rapidly. A spokesman for Japan's Penta Ocean Construction Company said Japan and Egypt probably would have to delay a \$200 million contract for second-stage expansion of the Suez Canal.

The contract, financed by a yen-denominated credit, was to have been signed during Sadat's state visit to Japan next month, he told reporters. The work would be a follow-up to a \$1.3 billion project that opened the canal to supertankers for the first time last December. The five-year first phase to widen and deepen the canal was completed with assistance from Japan, the World Bank and Western Europe.

A spokesman for Kobe Steel told reporters that the start of work on a 20 billion yen (\$87 million) contract to build the direct-reduction iron processing factory east of Alexandria was also expected to be delayed.

The contract for the factory, which Sadat considered essential for Egypt's economic development, was signed only last month by the Cairo government and a consortium of three Japanese firms, Kobe Steel, Nippon Kokan and Toyo Menka. The spokesman declined to estimate how long the contracts for the two big projects might be delayed.

Officials at Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) said, mean-

while, that the United States was abandoning, at least temporarily, tentative plans to supply Japan with Alaskan oil in view of uncertainties in the Middle East.

They told reporters that the U.S. had discussed the possibility of shipping to Japan part of the 1.6 million barrels of oil per day produced in Alaska.

The MITI officials said it was premature for Japan to decide at this stage on an earlier Egyptian request for an increase to 45 billion yen (\$195 million) in Japanese aid for the financial year ending next March. Japan supplied credits totaling 37.5 billion yen (\$163 million) last year.

## RCA incurs \$110m loss

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (R) — RCA, the giant home entertainment, broadcasting and electronic manufacturing concern, said it had lost \$110 million in the third quarter of this year.

This compared with a profit of just over \$80 million in the third quarter last year.

Revenues were unchanged at \$1.99 billion.

The corporation blamed much of the loss on redeploying or revaluing assets RCA chairman Thornton Bradshaw said some assets of Hertz Truck Rental, which the company also owns, would be revalued as part of a restructuring program. The restructuring called for selling selected Hertz locations to operators, he said.

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**HISHAM ALI HAFIZ**  
**MUHAMMAD ALI HAFIZ**  
**Editor in Chief MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI**  
**General Manager SAUD ALI HAFIZ**

MAIN OFFICE: ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4556  
TEL: 0524220 6534743 6533723 CABLE: MARADNEWS  
TELEX: 401570 ARANEWS SJ JEDDAH

TELEGRAM OFFICE: AL BATHA STREET, AL RAJH BUILDING NO. 2, 4th FLOOR,  
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## ORDERLY CHANGE

It says a great deal for Egypt's structural stability as a state that the sudden and horrifying removal of its president from the scene was followed by such deliberate, constitutional transition of power.

As the constitution provides, it was not Vice President Hosni Mubarak who took over, but the speaker of the People's Assembly, Mr. Sufi Abu Talib.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak's move into the Presidential office will thus be made according to the letter of the law: Under Mr. Abu Talib's temporary presidency, he obtained nomination from a third of the members of the Assembly and the seconding of another third. As he is the only candidate, the task of the Assembly in regards to this issue is accomplished, and there remains the matter of his confirmation by referendum, which is to be held next Monday.

As the leaders of the Egyptian state move behind the coffin of their departed president tomorrow, accompanied by representatives of many friendly governments, the Egyptian people can take a quiet pride in the resilience and durability which their institutions of government have exhibited in this challenging period.

And it must be remembered that the late president played an important part in ensuring strength and stability for Egypt's institutions, during the eleven years he ruled the country.

## Obote's army lacks discipline

By T.R. Lansier

**KAMPALA** — The Uganda government is considering a British proposal that a Commonwealth training force be sent here to help instil discipline in the country's lawless army, whose soldiers are accused of murder and looting.

Britain's proposal, government sources say, was made last month, just before President Milton Obote was to travel to Melbourne to attend the Commonwealth conference. The urgency of the approach faded when Obote decided not to attend the conference. There has been no official explanation for his decision.

Members of the government are adamant that it was not prompted by the events of a decade ago, when Idi Amin staged a coup while Obote was attending the Commonwealth conference in Singapore. One source close to the president says pains in the back and neck made the president unfit for travel.

A Commonwealth approach, diplomats here say, would allow Britain and other concerned nations to help control the Uganda army without giving the appearance of one particular nation siding with the Obote regime.

At a press conference last month, Paulo Muwanga, Uganda's vice-president and minister for defense, complained that Britain had not responded to repeated requests for military

training assistance.

The Commonwealth force, likely to number about 100 men, may be too little and too late to control a deteriorating situation. The indiscipline of the army and lack of respect for the rule of law were the main topics of a four-hour meeting recently attended by Obote, top government ministers, opposition politicians and Uganda's religious leaders.

A document signed by the religious leaders, who had requested the meeting, was made available to journalists by diplomats. Entitled "In Search of Peace and Development in our Nation Uganda", it says the security situation had gone from bad to worse under Obote's regime.

The 10-point statement is an indictment of army misconduct and the action of some officials of Obote's ruling party. "The Uganda you lead is bleeding to death," the document says.

"Once (soldiers) are sent to an area, they start shooting innocent people without discrimination. Property is looted and many civilians desert their homes in order to save their lives.

"Roadblocks have become places of torture, especially when mounted by army men. What worries our people more than anything else is the indifference and spirit of unconcern so far being exhibited by the government, even when serious tensions are evidently continuing to build up."

By Robin Smyth

**PARIS** —

After four months of change, excitement and confusion French socialism turned a blander face to the world from the Elysee Palace ballroom last month. In his first presidential press conference Francois Mitterrand had not a rough word for anyone except those foreign powers in need of a reminder that Paris will recognize no restricted areas in foreign policy.

"France refuses all prohibitions," Mitterrand declared, which won him the headline "A Socialist De Gaulle" in *France-Soir*.

Unfriendly commentators saw him as a "rosewater Socialist" blandly cutting corners and underestimating the perils which his first months in power have strewn in his path. The "realists" among his supporters consider that his conciliatory tone on the home front and the concessions he dropped to armchair employers are much overdone.

Editorials in the Socialist daily *Le Matin* and weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* have been warning the president to stop innovating and start proving that reforms can work. Jean Daniel, director of *Le Nouvel Observateur*, thought that the issues were too grave to be dealt with in the customary press conference and the president should have decided to make a solemn address to the nation.

The realists fear that the government has got itself involved in a conflict between Socialist principles and a hazardous economic policy which can only succeed by mustering exceptional capitalist

energy and enthusiasm.

Breaking unemployment, which will soon pass two million, is Mitterrand's main objective. He aims to do this by reflating the economy to achieve 3 percent growth next year. The motor of this reflaction is higher spending in the shops by people at the bottom end of the wage scale who have been given increases by the Socialist government. Higher investment by employers is essential to meet the demand and fight off foreign competition.

But how can employers be expected to invest with confidence if they are treated as "the class enemy" and shaken by nationalizations and wealth tax projects? Mitterrand was the picture of serenity when he appeared before 400 journalists grilling under the television lights and chandeliers of the Elysee ballroom. He pledged that if employers invested they would escape the wealth tax, and he gave an assurance that there would be no more nationalizations until the country had been consolidated again.

He held out the advantages of working with a short-term regime — "I am here for seven years" — and in an atmosphere of social peace.

Reports filtering out of cabinet meetings suggest that the leading realists in the government — Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Planning Minister Michel Rocard — have been fighting doggedly to limit the scope of nationalizations. They point to the heavy burden of paying at least \$7,000 million into the pockets of shareholders of the five industrial giants to be nationalized without any of it going toward improving industry or stimulating

extra equipment and manpower planned for 1986 would be in place and that the regular NATO forces would be augmented by all available French forces.

Neither assumption can be taken for granted in the present political and economic climate. The U.S. taxpayer may not be prepared to pay for the increases planned and the French forces may not be immediately available. The games were stopped on Day 24 when "NATO" was unable to maintain a cohesive defense."

The war games were set in 1986. The generals pretended a U.S.-Soviet conflict had been raging for 60 days before the European war, stretching forces on both sides. They also gave the NATO forces an uncertain advantage, assuming that all the

employment.

For Mitterrand nationalization is a symbol of the Socialist Party's belief in its mission. If nationalizations were shelved Mitterrand's Socialist experiment, which he now calls Radical Social Democracy, might look too like watered-down capitalism to appeal to the Socialist rank and file let alone their Communist allies.

Nationalization, he told the press conference, was the only way of preventing the companies being swallowed up by multinationals. And the 36 banks to be nationalized would be in a more generous mood to employers struggling against bankruptcy, he said.

As things are, the government fears it may face a first rebellion by some members of its large National Assembly majority who find the nationalization program too restricted. Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister, is preparing to resort to Article 40 of the constitution which forbids amendments placing new burdens on the budget without corresponding sources of revenue.

Mitterrand knows that clouds are gathering over his economic policy. As he admitted, his target of 3 percent growth next year will be hard to reach. Inflation is moving above 14 percent. Investments have plummeted this year and there is no sign as yet of consumption picking up. The trade balance is heavily in the red. So far the Socialist government can place the blame for this record on its predecessors. But this excuse will soon lose its validity. (ONS)

## Chinese pay \$10,000 to flee country

By Ian Mather

**HONG KONG** — Expensive "package deals" are being offered by criminals to mainland Chinese who want to escape to the prosperity of the British colony of Hong Kong. For around \$10,000 immigrants are brought at night in speed-boats to a remote part of the colony, taken by car into the city and provided with forged documents.

The Hong Kong authorities are so worried by the growth of criminally-linked illegal immigration that an extra 850 Gurkha troops are being recruited in Nepal to reinforce the British garrison patrolling entry points from China.

The racket began last October, when Hong Kong ended what was known as its "touch base" policy. Until then, any illegal immigrant who succeeded in crossing the barbed wire fence along the border, evading British patrols and reaching urban areas of Hong Kong was allowed to settle legally.

Now not only are all those who are caught sent back to China but no one is allowed to work without an identity card. Employers can be fined \$180 if they breach the rule. Police have powers to stop anyone in the street and ask to see his identity card.

As a result of this get-tough policy, the number of illegal immigrants caught by British patrols has dropped from 245 a night last year to 26. However, a flourishing business linked to Hong Kong's criminal Triad gangs has sprung up.

Chases by British helicopters and hovercraft are becoming common. Several people were killed recently when a speed-boat loaded with illegal immigrants crashed into a British patrol boat.

"Our aim is to catch the aiders and abettors," said squadron leader Brian Sharp, who commands a helicopter squadron. "But they tend not to surrender. What they have started to do is drop off the illegal immigrants, either by throwing them overboard or landing them and then trying to escape."

"We are now getting people from all over China, including the north. Some of them expect their relatives in Hong Kong to pay the smugglers. Often the relatives don't want them and shop them to the police."

Among defenses now being used are helicopters which approach the speed-boats at low level and switch on powerful lights to blind the speed-boat drivers. Royal Marines in fast inflatable boats, and thermal imagers which can see a boat three miles away and a swimming man more than a mile away by sensing heat differences.

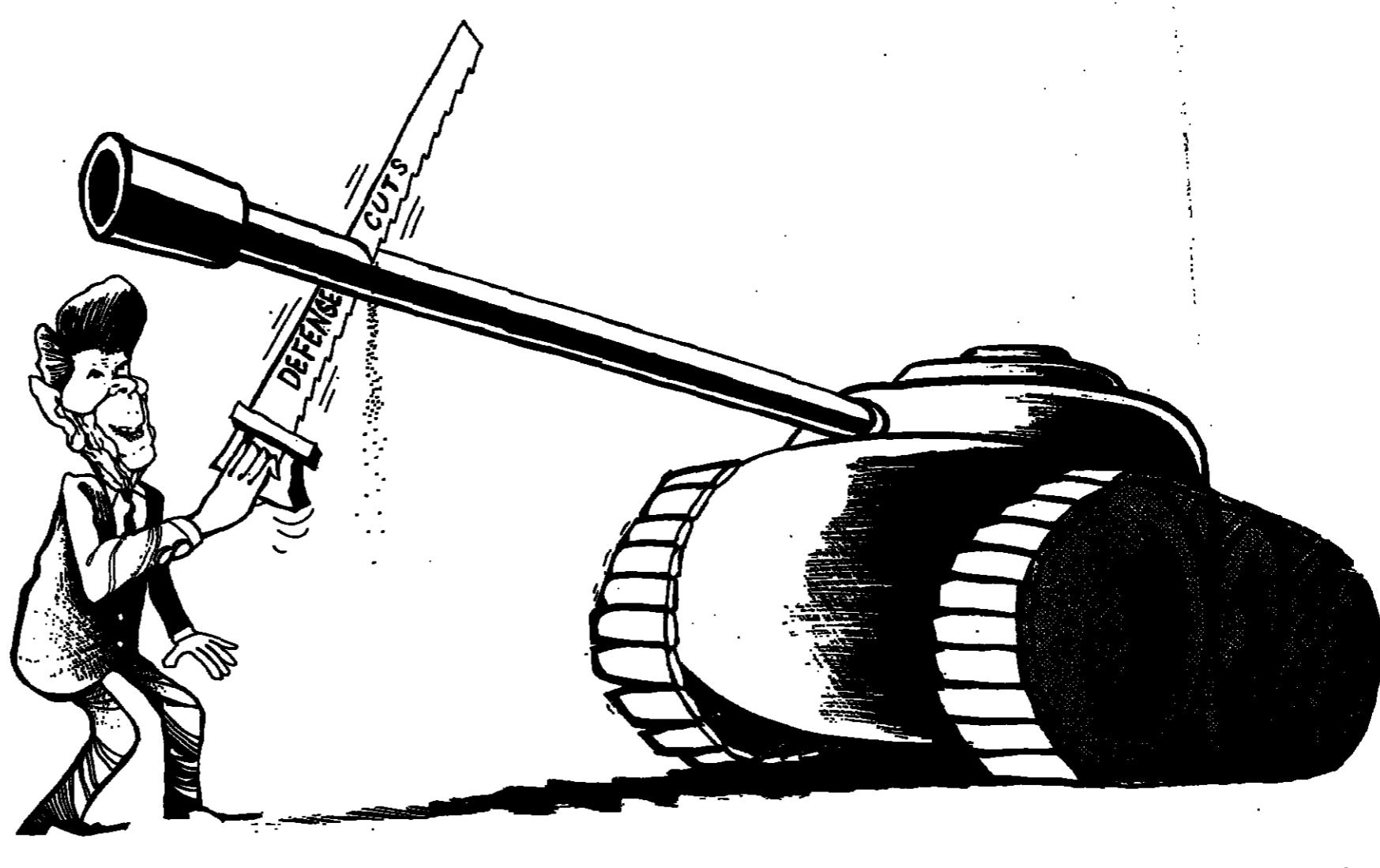
"Berlin Wall" in reverse along the land frontier is being extended across mud flats to the west of Hong Kong. But the poverty stricken immigrants who used to clamber through the fence or slither across the mud flats on homemade mud skis are now giving way to wealthier immigrants taking the Triad maritime routes to Hong Kong.

Two naval hovercraft based in Hong Kong are proving ineffective in ambushing the smugglers. "Despite the fact that they can do 50 knots, they can't turn quickly enough, and they can't go to sea in more than Force Two winds," said Captain Andrew Waugh, who is in charge of the Royal Navy in Hong Kong. Five 25-year-old patrol boats are also too slow and are being replaced by faster boats.

## Letters to the editor

ARAB NEWS welcomes letters from the readers. The letters, preferably typed and having full address, may be edited for space and clarity. They should be addressed to

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**JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA**



## Pentagon war games yield 'disturbing' results

By Peter Pringle

**WASHINGTON** —

Secret Pentagon war games suggest that a conventional war in Europe would degenerate into a nuclear conflict on Day Five.

Day Five, according to the games, is when the Warsaw Pact forces would break through NATO's forward defenses positions. If nuclear weapons were not used, the games suggest, NATO's conventional forces would last only until Day 24, when NATO's defenses would collapse.

This dismal picture of the possible Allied response to a Warsaw Pact invasion of Europe is painted, according to Pentagon sources, in a still-classified supplement to the joint chiefs of staff

"Military Posture Statement" for 1982. This is a political as well as a military document, published at this time of the year before discussions on the defense budget.

When the generals wrote up their secret war games they called the results "disturbing." Such an assessment does not appear in the unclassified version, which simply mentions that these games have been played and the results "underscore the need for NATO to improve its capability to withstand a conventional attack."

The war games were set in 1986. The generals pretended a U.S.-Soviet conflict had been raging for 60 days before the European war, stretching forces on both sides. They also gave the NATO forces an uncertain advantage, assuming that all the

## Clouds gather over French economic policy

By Robin Smyth

**PARIS** —

After four months of change, excitement and confusion French socialism turned a blander face to the world from the Elysee Palace ballroom last month. In his first presidential press conference Francois Mitterrand had not a rough word for anyone except those foreign powers in need of a reminder that Paris will recognize no restricted areas in foreign policy.

"France refuses all prohibitions," Mitterrand declared, which won him the headline "A Socialist De Gaulle" in *France-Soir*.

Unfriendly commentators saw him as a "rosewater Socialist" blandly cutting corners and underestimating the perils which his first months in power have strewn in his path. The "realists" among his supporters consider that his conciliatory tone on the home front and the concessions he dropped to armchair employers are much overdone.

Editorials in the Socialist daily *Le Matin* and weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* have been warning the president to stop innovating and start proving that reforms can work. Jean Daniel, director of *Le Nouvel Observateur*, thought that the issues were too grave to be dealt with in the customary press conference and the president should have decided to make a solemn address to the nation.

The realists fear that the government has got itself involved in a conflict between Socialist principles and a hazardous economic policy which can only succeed by mustering exceptional capitalist

energy and enthusiasm.

Breaking unemployment, which will soon pass two million, is Mitterrand's main objective. He aims to do this by reflating the economy to achieve 3 percent growth next year.

Inflation is moving above 14 percent. Investments have plummeted this year and there is no sign as yet of consumption picking up. The trade balance is heavily in the red. So far the Socialist government can place the blame for this record on its predecessors. But this excuse will soon lose its validity.

Mitterrand

## The feast of sacrifice

By Adil Salahi

The pilgrims who are now in Mina for the ultimate stage of their pilgrimage are experiencing something which will remain vivid in their memories for the rest of their lives. It is not that Mina offers a variety of joyful pastimes. What makes Mina so unique is the certainty the pilgrims feel that they have already shed their burdens of sin and they are starting a new life, full of blessings.

Nowadays, two million people come on pilgrimage every year. To the rest of Muslims all over the world, the four days starting with the Day of Sacrifice, i.e. the day after Arafat, are days of celebration. They are termed "the Feast of Sacrifice."

Every Muslim who can afford it is encouraged to sacrifice a lamb or a goat in commemoration of Abraham's action when he was about to sacrifice his son, Ismael, in response to Allah's command, before Allah, out of His grace, substituted a large lamb for the submissive son. It should be stressed here that the sacrifice is not obligatory. It is something every Muslim is encouraged to do, if he can reasonably afford it.

The meat of the sacrificed animal should be disposed of, ideally, in this fashion: one third is to be given away to charity; one third is made into presents to relatives and friends; and one third is kept for one's own family. There is, however, no rigidity about this division.

Over the four days, people exchange visits and congratulations. The occasion is a great exercise of public relations which aims to cement the ties of the Muslim community in every village, town and city. As always, Islam links all religious occasions on the practical life of the community. Thus, as all Muslims celebrate the feast of sacrifice pilgrimage requires a much larger significance. It is no longer a grand occasion merely for the two million people who take part in it. It becomes an occasion in which all Muslims share. As Muslims exchange visits their discussion always comes back to the subject of pilgrimage. Those who have not been on pilgrimage ask their friends who have been more fortunate about their experience. You always have the question: What are the pilgrims doing now?"

Both groups would always conclude

## Islam in perspective

## What the Qu'ran teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

*Omran, What has lured you away from your gracious Lord, who created and molded you and gave you an upright shape? He can give you whatever form He wills. Shun it! But you deny the Last Judgment. Yet there are guardians watching over you, noble recorders, who know all your actions. Surely, the righteous shall be in bliss, while the wicked shall be in Hell where they shall be thrown on the day of Judgment.*

(Leaving Asunder 82: 6-15)

the subject with a humble prayer that Allah may enable them to be there, in Mina, in the near future. Those who have not been to Makkah, Arafat and

Mina look forward to something dearly loved. Those who have been, long for a repeat. After all, pilgrimage is the happiest experience a Muslim may have.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: The Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4356, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## Pilgrims please Allah

## The Hajj spirit crosses centuries; Medina, Makkah welcome faithfuls

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Hajj is a holy duty unto Allah that every Muslim longs for. Jet planes were landing every two minutes in the last days before the ninth day of Dhul Hajja, the last month of the Muslim calendar. Ships twinkle in the harbor and pilgrim buses, vans and cars crowd the old route and the new highway to Makkah at Mukarramah.

If that first group of faithfuls who journeyed from Medina to Makkah covering the harsh terrain on camels, horses, and even on foot, could journey into time the sight in the Holy cities with a maze of roads, overpasses new hotels, busy shops and enlarged and improved facilities around the Harams would more than dazzle them.

If it is the holy duty of each Muslim to visit the House of God, the custodians of the House itself have for centuries put utmost efforts to make the visit as tranquil and easy as possible. With the number of pilgrims increasing each year, it was deemed necessary through the years to enlarge the Holy Mosque in Makkah. Omar bin Khatab, the second Caliph, was the first one to enlarge and illuminate the Mosque back in the 17th year of Hijra. The building and its surroundings have been expanded since then by successive caliphs and rulers in the course of centuries to offer more facilities to the worshippers.

The most improvement seems to have taken place in the past three decades in terms of physical comforts and security. Not one Hajj season goes by without the machinery going into motion to further improve the conditions and to facilitate the visitors during their stay in the Holy land. The increasing millions from all over the world are received, accommodated, transported and guided in their homage.

Although no one is looking for comfort when they come for Hajj, their minds are more at peace when they need not worry about carrying six months supply of food, clothing and medicines, and don't have to ration the water as the Hajjis had to do even as recently as the mid and late 1940s.

## OIC conferees to discuss Islamic food, agriculture

JEDDAH — A high level Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic countries is to be held in Ankara, Turkey from Oct. 20 to 23. Ministers of Agriculture from member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) are expected to attend the meeting, which is being held in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the 12th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Baghdad last June. The preceding two Islamic conferences held in 1979 and 1980 had also debated this subject and agreed on the need to hold a ministerial level conference to discuss food and agricultural cooperation among OIC member states.

Intense preparations have gone into organizing this meeting. Economic observers in the Islamic world are giving great importance to the conference since a large majority of the Islamic countries invited to the conference have an agro-based economy. Several international organizations and specialized United Nations agencies are expected to attend the meeting. The Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has assisted in preparation of studies to be presented at the gathering.

The Ministers of Agriculture from OIC member states are likely to discuss many issues in the food and agriculture sectors. Besides, related questions such as effects of drought, deforestation, desertification,

Hassan Kabir remembers as a young boy the preparations and hustle and bustle of Hajj in the 1940s. His father, as the vice consul in Jeddah for the British Indian government, was greatly involved in the influx of Hajjis from the India-Pakistan sub-continent. It was quite an operation, to bring the Hajjis on shore to the custom house which used to be where the clock now stands in downtown Jeddah. The journey then continued on camelback and sometimes by truck to Makkah. Hassan, now a senior business executive in Jeddah, recalls, "I remember going with my father in the launches which went up to the ship to greet the pilgrims who were then transferred to Saudi Arabian sailboats to be delivered ashore."

The biggest concern of the Hajjis in those days, according to Hassan, was food provisions and half their luggage was made up of such items as rice, lentils, other unperishable foods and at times even livestock.

Today's jet-traveling Hajji can buy all the food he wants upon arrival in Jeddah not only of the fresh kind but in preservative cans and bottles and of all varieties.

In those years, camel caravans, and later trucks, transported the groups of Hajjis on narrow unpaved roads on their onward journey after arrival in Jeddah. Hassan Kabir, who as a child performed several Hajj, says, "I recall vividly driving (they fortunately had a car) on the five or six-meter-wide road from Jeddah to Makkah with caravans and people on foot plodding in the sand, which flew in great gusts. Often the trucks were overturned when they took a sharp turn, it was common to lose track of the narrow road which often got covered completely as the sand moved across. Only the road sense of the guide or the camel driver rescued the pilgrims."

The journey from Jeddah to Makkah that today takes less than an hour, then took about three days.

Hassan remembers the city of Makkah as it then was. "Most of the old buildings near the Haram have now gone. Although the number of pilgrims has increased many times, Hajj has become much easier today with all the

physical comforts and facilities now provided", he says. "The mutawwafis looked after the pilgrims entirely during their stay in Makkah, Mina and Arafat".

Hassan, however, feels that the pilgrims were prepared for discomfort and were not fussy even if they were very rich or powerful state rulers. He remembers vividly King Abdul Aziz and his companions on camelback chanting 'lab Baik', the original Hajj chant: "It was not a sight to forget — after all, how often do you see the powerful heads of state mingling with everybody," adds Hassan.

If journey from Jeddah to Makkah took three days, then think of the pilgrims coming from Medina for Hajj.

Ismail Hafzi, whose family roots are in Medina, has taken his own journey for Hajj more recently, but remembers stories told by his parents of trips that took months of preparations and seven days travel time to Jeddah with an additional three days for reaching Makkah."

"You had to guess about the roads and often got lost and went in circles," he said. "For this reason, people traveled in groups and carried all necessities to be ready for trouble of this kind."

Water was carried in 'girbahs' (skin water bags) and livestock was slaughtered and cooked, he said. "Many stops had to be made on the way. There were no bridges in Abhor and Rabigh, in crossing these points the wait sometimes could be as long as three days. Pilgrims had to go down the valleys and find the way."

Since a visit to the Holy city of Medina is part of the itinerary of the Hajjis, the city is transformed from being quiet, and bustles with activity during the month preceding the Hajj. Medina is also on the route for pilgrims traveling overland from other Middle Eastern countries and the West. Many pilgrims stop there first to pay homage at the Holy Prophet's resting place.

"Nowadays," Ismail says, "pilgrims normally come for a short period in Medina and we do not see them before the month of Dhul Qidah but I remember that even 15 years ago they began arriving three to four months ahead. 'Daleels' looked after various nationalities. For instance al Attar family was responsible for Iranians and Abu Jaud for the Indians. Now the government looks after most of the Hajjis."

According to Ismail, the 'daleels' were fluent in many languages which they picked up due to their contacts with various nationalities of Hajjis.

Ismail recalls that, to meet the accommodation shortage, his father would advise the family to make several rooms in their house available to the pilgrims and to say their prayers at home so that room could be made for the pilgrim guests to pray at the Prophet's Mosque.

"Most of the food in those days was brought by the pilgrims and a lot of it came from Egypt," says Ismail. He said laughingly, "many pilgrims still carry food unaware that there is no shortage of food in the Kingdom."

The physical surroundings in Medina, just as in Makkah, have greatly changed. With the expansion of the area in the Prophet's mosque, more than half a million people can now congregate at prayer times. Ismail was asked if the mass influx of Hajjis disrupted the daily life of the people of Medina. He replied with a conviction: "It is like the change of season that we know must come. We are prepared for it and do our best to welcome these guests."

Hassan Kabir explains: "People here are so used to this essential part of their traditional duty to receive their Muslim brothers that they do not even think of the inconveniences."

And thus the Hajjis, whether they came on camelback, horses or foot in yesteryears or in jets today, adorned in their pilgrim white, have the same fervor and one purpose in view — to please Allah.



MOUNT ARAFAT: An over-all view of the pilgrims ascending Mount Arafat two days ago and fulfilling one of the five pillars of Islam.

## Smooth financial machine insures value of Nobel Prizes will soar

Last in a series

By Michael Metcalfe

STOCKHOLM (R) — Behind the facade of the Nobel Foundation, the institution controlling the fortunes of the prestige prizes, works a smooth financial machine. This year the foundation celebrates the 80th anniversary of the awards with a record one million dollars allocated to the five prizes under its direct financial control.

The foundation is directly responsible for the money behind the awards in literature, peace, medicine, physics and chemistry while the sixth — for economics — receives its funds from the Swedish Central Bank.

Foundation accountants who ensure the institution squares its books, say the 14 percent increase over the value of last year's prizes just about compensates for inflation.

The prizes were started by Swedish millionaire Alfred Nobel, the chemical engineer and inventor of dynamite. When he drew up his will in 1895, he decided to leave his capital to be invested in order to set up a fund, the annual interest of which forms the prize money.

In 1901, five years after Nobel's death and the first year in which the prizes were awarded, capital at the foundation's disposal was six million dollars. Interest at the time was \$160,000 to be made available for the prizes.

Latest foundation accounts show the market value of the fund's holdings at the end of 1980 stood at \$50 million, while assets yielding interest totaled \$40 million.

The way the foundation has steered its investments over the past 80 years is the crucial reason why the prizes are now managing

to keep pace with inflation, the accountants say.

The foundation is governed by a six-man board of directors, which includes a chairman and deputy chairman appointed by the Swedish government. The other four are elected by the body's trustees.

The board is similar to any normal board of directors at an investment company, for example, and aims to get the most from its investments in order to gain the maximum profits, Swedish banking sources said.

Baron Stig Ramel, executive director of the board, said in a recent interview that since 1953, when the foundation gained approval to invest more freely, the prizes have soared in value.

"During the 1970s, we increased the proportion of our investments in real estate purchases, though that decade brought problems steering the holdings through inflation," he said.

The foundation pursues a long-term policy of investment, which attaches a great deal of importance to real estate, short-term interest loans and shares.

Of the foundation's total investments at the end of 1980, about 12 percent was in real estate, 44 percent in shares and 44 percent in bonds and loans, says the chief accountant at the foundation's office in Stockholm.

Apart from Sweden, shares are invested in the United States only, although the foundation has held shares in Britain and Japan. It has a small amount of bonds tied up in Sterling and has bonds invested in West German marks and Norwegian crowns. The rising value of the U.S. dollar against other currencies has helped to increase the worth of the foundation's holdings in the U.S. by more than 100 percent recently.

In Sweden itself, the foundation has focused its resources on the large internationally-oriented companies, such as Electrolux, SAAB-Scania and Atlas Copco. About 90 percent of its share holdings are invested in Sweden, and 10 percent in U.S. stocks.

The foundation's ceiling for overseas investment now stands at 25 percent of total holdings, after being 10 percent previously. But the actual figures invested show the board plays the money-game cautiously.

The foundation ploughs back all its capital gains and 10 percent of its earnings. Of the remaining profits, about 70 percent goes to the prizes and much of the rest for the work of the election committees, which at times engage in costly travel and research to pick the winners.

The prize presentations and ceremonies, in Stockholm and in Oslo, on Dec. 10 each year also take a big chunk out of the funds.

With a few exceptions, the foundation was exempted from state income tax in 1946 — an unusual state of affairs in tax-ridiculous Sweden. However, it is not exempted from other taxes such as municipal real estate tax, indirect taxes and purchase taxes.

Apart from the money coming from the foundation, Sweden's Central Bank, the Riksbank, undertook at its centenary celebrations in 1968 to place a sum at the foundation's disposal each year for a prize in economic sciences in memory of Nobel.

Foundation officials are careful to point out that the prize is not really a Nobel, as it was not instituted by Nobel himself and does not stem from his estate. However, in value it is equivalent to a Nobel Prize and this year's recipient — or recipients — will also receive \$200,000 dollars in prize money.

## Life of the Prophet — 27

## Extradition requested

King we hope you would counsel him to grant our request without going to the trouble of calling them in and speaking to them. You would undoubtedly agree that their own people are better equipped to judge them and their creed well."

All the patriarchs promised Amr and his friend their support. Thus the ground was prepared so that Al-Najashi's decision would be in favor of Amr and his delegate Abdullah.

When the two were admitted into the court, they presented the king with a previous gift of superb camel hide. To him, that was the finest gift they could present. He was so pleased with it that he immediately asked them to place their request.

Nothing was more loathsome to the Quraish delegation than that the Al-Najashi should call the Muslims in to present their case. Hence, they emphasized that the Muslims did not opt for Christianity. Al-Najashi's own religion. They also stressed that they were making their request on behalf of the fugitives' own parents and uncles who could not be expected, particularly in the tribal Arabian society, to subject them to any harm.

When they made their case, the patriarchs supported them, saying: "Certainly their people are the best equipped to judge them. Extradition is the proper course for the king to take in these circumstances."

Al-Najashi was very angry. He said, "A group of people who have sought my shelter, preferring me over everyone else will not be summarily judged. I shall call them in first and give them a chance to answer what these two have alleged about them. If I find these allegations to be true, I will extradite them. Otherwise, they will certainly enjoy my protection."

So, the scene was set for a great encounter.

(To be continued next Friday)

# Frank Stapleton leaves a huge void

## Arsenal ready to shell out £1 million for the savior

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Arsenal manager Terry Neill's failure to find a replacement for Frank Stapleton has had a dire effect on the London soccer club's performances this season.

Stapleton, arguably the best allround striker in the English League, moved to Manchester United during the close-season. Neill has said he is unwilling to talk in terms of £1 million plus to buy a new forward, but Arsenal's dreadful start to the season may soon force his hand.

The gunners have won only two of their eight league matches to date, scoring only five goals in those encounters. A 1-0 League Cup second round, first leg defeat against Fourth Division Sheffield United in midweek further underlined the team's problems.

The loss successive seasons of Liam Brady, now with Juventus, and Stapleton — both had reached the end of their contracts — has left Neill with a now chronic problem that the recent 500,000 pound stopgap signing of John Lawley from Sunderland has done nothing to relieve.

Neill has this week enquired about three players — Andy Gray, Wolverhampton's Scottish international striker, Manchester United's England winger Steve Coppell and Manchester City defender Steve Coppell. "Both Gray and Coppell are grossly overpriced," said Arsenal chairman Dennis Hill-Wood, the man who controls the club

purse strings. "By the time all the extras are added up they would cost £1.25 million each."

That leaves Neill with his hands tied, although Hill-Wood insist Arsenal will pay £1 million if the right player comes onto the transfer market.

That represents a distinct change in policy at a club which has looked on with disdain as other teams have splashed out massive sums on players of limited talent, but the Arsenal hierarchy apparently now concedes the need to buy success.

"If the right player comes along, I'm prepared to spend £1 million," Hill-Wood confirmed. "We have made inquiries, but the players we want are not available."

While Arsenal have been searching for a savior, Swansea City manager John Toshack has quietly been building a team to compete with the best. Toshack, who has guided the Welsh club from the Fourth Division to the First, has worked shrewdly in the transfer market, buying other people's rejects and convincing them they are good players.

Among Toshack's shrewd buys are centerback Colin Irwin (350,000 pounds from

Liverpool), midfielder Gary Stanley (150,000 pounds from Everton) and former England striker Bob Latchford (also 150,000 pounds from Everton).

Toshack has been able to find quality at bargain prices, Neill has not. That is why the meeting of the two clubs Saturday is one of the most attractive fixtures of the day. The contrast is irresistible.

The other contender for match of the day is the Manchester Derby at Maine Road in which Ron Atkinson's expensive United troops face John Bond's injury-hit city team.

Bond and Atkinson have been battling verbally since the start of the season — a veritable meeting of mouths. Atkinson has spent more money and had more initial success.

With Stapleton scoring with almost monotonous regularity and Bryan Robson and Remi Moses sound buys in midfield, fourth-placed United are beginning to look like serious title contenders.

That itself is an indictment of the disappointing standard of the First Division. Current leaders Ipswich have shown a recent tendency to lapse into defensive disarray at

the slightest provocation, while second-placed West Ham and third-placed Swansea cannot surely be serious title challengers although both are teams of some merit.

West Ham's success has confounded the critics, many of whom predicted an instant return to the Second Division for the attack-minded cockneys, but John Lyall's team have proved they are made of stern stuff.

West Ham should maintain their position among the leaders after Saturday's home match against Everton, whose manager Howard Kendall seems determined to put defense first, second and third.

Current champions Aston Villa have only one victory to show from their eight opening fixtures, but should get at least a draw at Coventry and have too much quality to continue to struggle.

Liverpool's recovery from a disappointing start should continue at home to Leeds, a team built on physical effort, while Tottenham should have too much attacking flair for willing but limited, Stoke City.

Ipswich should have enough class to see off Wolves at Portman Road, while the other First Division matches feature Birmingham against Southampton, Middlesbrough versus Nottingham Forest, North County against Sunderland and West Bromwich's meeting with much-improved Brighton.



Frank Stapleton...from Arsenal to United.

### Oakland, Kansas City march ahead

## Montreal scrapes past Phillies to wrest advantage

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP) — The Montreal Expos defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 3-1 Wednesday to take a 1-0 lead in the National League playoff series.

Meanwhile, the Oakland A's head home with a 2-0 lead over the Kansas City Royals, while the Houston Astros take a 2-0 advantage to Los Angeles to play the Dodgers. Both series will resume Friday. Oakland edged Kansas City 2-1 in the AL West Wednesday and Houston nipped Los Angeles 1-0 in 11 innings in the NL West.

"There's no doubt that the team which wins the first game of a series has a better statistical chance to win it," said Montreal pitcher Steve Rogers after he combined with Jeff Reardon to stop Philadelphia. "But if you think we're going to sit back and take it easy, no thank you. 'We've seen too many teams lose three straight after winning the first game,' Rogers added.

Rogers, who took over as Expos manager on Sept. 8 when Dick Williams was fired, said he told his batters to lay off the low-breaking pitches of Philadelphia's ace Steve Carlton.

"Our players have hit against Carlton many times, and they all remember his stuff," Fanning said. "If they did anything to help themselves, it was laying off those pitches on which he gets so many strikeouts."

Carlton worked six innings, gave up seven hits and struck out six. He walked five, unusually high for the left-hander, who has won three CY young awards. "He (Carlton) doesn't often get beat," said Phillies manager Dallas Green. "He wasn't the same Steve Carlton, but he pitched a good baseball game."

Montreal jumped out front in the first when Jerry White reached on a fielders' choice, stole second and scored on Gary Carter's two-out double. After Keith Moreland knotted the score with a second-inning homer, the Expos took a 2-1 lead in the bottom of the inning on a double by Tim Wallach and a single by Chris Speier.

"You have to wait on his (Carlton's) slider because he'll usually throw it for balls."

Armas said he felt the pain in the right side

of the groin area when he darted back to second base after a fly ball out in the sixth. "I wanted to stay in for one more at bat," said the A's outfielder, who admitted he was surprised when the Royals decided to pitch to him in the eighth. "But I was happy I got a chance to drive the run in. I hit the ball real good, real hard."

Armas also knocked home Oakland's first run. Murphy singled in the first, went to third on a double by Cliff Johnson and scored on Armas' double.

Steve McCatty struck out three, walked four and gave up only six hits to the Royals in going the distance for the win. "We're just not getting hits when we need them," said Kansas City manager Dick Howser. "We had

a pretty good fastball, and when I got ahead I tried to pitch to spots," Davis said after earning the victory with 80 innings of no-hit, four-strikeout relief. "I threw the ball probably faster than I have since the strike."

Oscar Gamble's two-run homer into the right-center field in the second tied the score 2-2. Bob Watson followed with a single, Larry Milbourne had an infield single and Cerone scored them both with a double to left.

"I don't think this was a key game, but we had to come in here and play intense baseball," Cerone said. "This was the first time we did it over a year ... This was the first time I saw everybody pulling, screaming and really excited..."

Milwaukee pulled to 4-3 on an RBI single by Ted Simmons in the fifth. But the Yankees added their final run in the ninth when Jerry Mumphrey singled, stole second, went to third when catcher Simmons' throw went into center field and scored when Robin Yount bobbed Reggie Jackson's two-out grounder for an error.

A'S 2, ROYALS 1: Oakland's Tony Armas, who pulled a muscle in the sixth inning, rapped his fourth hit of the game in the eighth — a double through the legs of Kansas City third baseman George Brett — chasing home Dwayne Murphy with the winning run.

Armas said he felt the pain in the right side

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP) — A 28-year-old mother will make history on Saturday week by becoming the first woman to referee an English F.A. Cup tie.

Liz Forsdick, 28, from Horsham, Sussex, has been appointed by the F.A. to take charge of the third qualifying round tie between Burges Hill Town and Carshalton Athletic. Nobody will be prouder, than her husband Phil — who is also a referee.

Forsdick, who has one child is the only female class one referee on the F.A.'s books and, as far as the 118-year-old F.A. knows, she will be the first woman to officiate in any F.A. competition.

She is registered with the Sussex County F.A. and regularly takes charge of games in intermediate leagues.

### Youth Soccer

## West Germany qualifies

CANBERRA, Australia Oct. 6 (AP) — West Germany, a late entry in the World Youth Soccer Championship, qualified for the quarterfinals topping Group C by beating Spain 4-2 at the National Athletics Stadium Thursday night.

The West Germans played in the youth tournament as replacement for Holland, which withdrew from the championship for administrative reasons.

The well-drilled Germans, who led 1-0 at half time, led 3-0 after 55 minutes and despite two defensive lapses were always stamped as the winners.

Coach Dietrich Weise was pleased with the win but said he was not really surprised by the Spanish fight. "We lost concentration and I could see Spain getting back into the match," he said.

"But I think it shows how strong we were that we could hit back and score again despite the pressure."

Weise also said that he would prefer to meet England in the quarterfinal rather than Australia. "English football we know well but we don't know very much about Australia's team or style," he said.

The Germans missed chances in the 10th and 24th minutes before Martin Trieb scored in the 30th minute. Following a slow German buildup, Trieb sprinted through the Spanish defense to take the last pass from Alfred

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Favored Chinese player Han Jiang took less than 25 minutes to beat Kevin Jolly, England's second ranked player, 15-4, 15-8 in the preliminary round of the World Cup Badminton Tournament which opened here Wednesday. In the women's section China's Li Liang Wei also easily defeated Sally Podger of England 11-3, 11-5.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — New Zealand will withdraw from the Commonwealth Gleneagles agreement on apartheid sports contacts if there are boycotts at next year's Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. That decision was carried unanimously by the National Party meeting Thursday.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Withdrawals of several foreigners from the seventh Malaysian Squash Open Championships which started here Wednesday have turned it into a tame affair. All the seven entrants of Nigeria, who are supposed to make their debut, failed to turn up. Also missing were India's Narjot Singh and Ananth

Schon and banged the ball into the top of the net.

The Germans moved into top gear immediately after the second half and striker Roland Wohlfarth smashed the ball home Germany led 3-0 in the 55th minute when Holger Antres drove the ball home after two miss-kick clearances from Spanish defender Jorge Fabregat.

Francisco Lopez headed in the 72nd minute, and Fabregat drove home Spain's second goal eight minutes later.

Germany's dominance was spearheaded by young sweeper Michael Zorn who controlled play in the style of Franz Beckenbauer.

Turkey routed

In Izmir, the Soviet Union defeated Turkey 3-0 in a World Cup Soccer qualifying match Wednesday. The Soviets led 2-0 in the first half.

The first Soviet goal came in the 16th minute from midfielder Chengelia. Twenty minutes later, the Soviet team's dashing forward Blochin made it 2-0. Blochin also scored the third goal in the 53rd minute in the second half.

With Wednesday's loss, Turkey were placed fourth in the overall standings in a four-nation group which also included Czechoslovakia and Iceland. The Soviet Union and either Czechoslovakia or Iceland will advance to the main round.

### BRIEFS

Nayak who were expected to put up the much needed resistance against the Pakistanis, from Bangladesh and another from Hong Kong.

LONDON (AP) — A sensational burst of form in the last few weeks has made open champion Bill Rogers the 4-1 favorite to collect his second Suntory World Match Play golf title. The 29-year-old Texan earned one of the four favored seeding positions for the championships, which open at Wentworth Thursday with his victory at Sandwich in July.

TOKYO (R) — Argentina have withdrawn and have been replaced by Hong Kong in the Federation Cup World Women's Tennis Team Championship opening here on Nov. 9. The Japan Tennis Association said Thursday. The Association said no reason was given by Argentina for pulling out of the 32-nation tournament.

BELFAST (AP) — George Best has been left out of Northern Ireland's reduced squad for the World Cup qualifier against Scotland in Belfast next week.

"It's tough sometimes to get mentally up for an early round match," explained the winner. "And Yvonne was playing so well in the first two sets, she was passing me every time I came into net and was very consistent with her groundstrokes."

"In the third set, I finally felt comfortable and was adjusted to the lights and outdoor

### Soccer results

	World Cup	English League Cup
Soviet Union	3 Turkey	3 Wolverhampton
	0	2
World Youth	0	1 Sheffield
Group 'A'	0	1 Bradford City
Uruguay	1 Qatar	3 Mansfield Town
Poland	0	4 West Ham
	0	3 Derby County
Group 'B'	0	0 Leeds United
Romania	4 U.S.	0 Ipswich Town
Brazil	0	1 Notts County
	0	1 Lincoln City
Group 'C'	0	0 Exeter City
West Germany	3 South Korea	5 Manchester City
	0	1 Newcastle
Mexico	3 Egypt	1 Fulham
	0	0 Norwich City
Australia	1 England	2 Rotherham
	0	1 Sunderland
Argentina	1 Cameroun	0 Manchester United
	0	0 Dundee United
	0	1 Scottish League Cup
	0	1 St. Mirren
	0	2 Rangers

## Morley nets last-minute winner for Aston Villa

at White Hart Lane.

Bryan Robson, United's 1.7 million pound signing from West Bromwich had a quiet debut and was booked. The visitors had the better of the first half, Steve Coppell missing a 40th minute sitter, but Tottenham improved as the match went on. Argentine midfielder Osvaldo Ardiles' magnificent through ball set up Archibald for the decider.

Stoke centerhalf Dennis Smith headed an own goal after only 16 minutes and Asa Hartford added another goal in the second half as Manchester City defeated Stoke 2-0 at Maine Lane.

Gary Rowell (penalty) and Tom Richie netted to give Sunderland a clearcut 2-0 victory over Rotherham at Roker Park, but Third Division Fulham pulled off the shock result of the night.

Fulham won 2-1 away to Newcastle United to make it a triumphant return for former Newcastle striker Malcolm MacDonald, who now manages the London Club. Dean Conney and Robert Wilson were the Fulham goalscorers.

Eric Gates scored late in the second half to give Ipswich a 1-0 victory over Leeds at Elland Road, while West Ham needed a late penalty from Ray Stewart to down Derby County 3-2 at the baseball ground.

Stewart had scored a 10th minute own goal to give Derby the lead, but David Cross equalized. Kevin Hector, 36, scored his 200th goal for Derby but Trevor Brooking and Stewart gave West Ham victory in a frantic finish.

## Portisch joins Timman

TILBURG, Netherlands, Oct. 8 (AP) — Hungary's Lajos Portisch joined Dutch champion Jan Timman in the lead of the Interpolis Chess Tournament after winning his game in the fifth round of the event Wednesday.

Portisch played black in a Sicilian defense to overcome grandmaster Bent Larsen of Denmark in 41 moves. Experts said Portisch unleashed an attack on the queen's side that decided the game right after the opening. Larsen played on until adjournment but resigned without further play.

Timman was pitted with black against Sweden's Ulf Andersson in Wednesday's round and settled for a quick draw after 14 moves from an English opening.

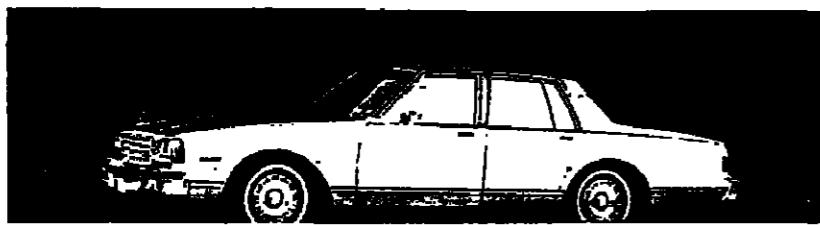
Anderson follows the two tournament leaders at half a point, but he still has to complete his fourth-round encounter with Aleksander Belyavsky of the Soviet Union, a game that is most likely to end in a draw and

bring him alongside Timman and Portisch.

Former Soviet world champion Tigran Petrosian won his adjourned game from the previous round against Britain's Tony Miles and accepted a draw in Wednesday's action after 20 moves with black from a Petrov defense against Robert Huebner



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صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

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Sees closeness of views

## Schmidt satisfied with talks in France

LATCHÉ, Southwest France, Oct. 8 (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Thursday pronounced himself extremely satisfied with talks Wednesday night and Thursday with French President François Mitterrand at the latter's country home here.

Schmidt told newsmen they would be surprised at the closeness of views on all international topics touched on, adding that he was delighted at the opportunity to meet Mitterrand in this "magnificent country setting".

A reliable German source said that Thursday's morning's talks concentrated on the broad issues involved in the future of the European Economic Community (EEC). But the two leaders did not discuss the West German budget contribution, which Bon feels is too high.

No details were released of the three sessions of talks. Wednesday night's meeting centered on relaunching European cooperation, the coming North-South conference in Mexico, and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bon next month.

A French presidential spokeswoman said the two leaders discussed the East-West bal-

ance of forces and a variety of international problems during a six-hour session Wednesday night which ended around midnight. Among the key subjects was the situation in the Middle East after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the question of world energy supplies, she said.

Mitterrand briefed the chancellor on his recent visit to Saudi Arabia and both leaders exchanged views on Libya and the Libyan military intervention in neighboring Chad. Underlining the importance he attaches to stability in the Middle East, the French leader announced Thursday he would travel to Cairo for President Sadat's funeral Saturday, accompanied by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Justice Minister Robert Badinter. An informed source said that Schmidt was almost certain to attend Sadat's funeral.

Over dinner with close aides, the two leaders also discussed what the spokeswoman called last weekend's "successful realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS) currencies." The German mark was valued by 5.5 percent and the French franc devalued by three percent within the EMS. French Economics and Finance Minister Jacques Delors joined the talks, underscoring the importance of the economic aspects.

West Germany, which sees its revaluation as a significant gesture of support for France's fledgling Socialist government, will be looking in return for a French commitment to fight inflation and withstand pressure for protectionist trade measures.

French officials said Schmidt welcomed a public endorsement from Mitterrand of Bon's commitment to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory if East-West negotiations failed to reduce the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

The chancellor is under growing pressure at home from opponents of the Western alliance's missile strategy and they are planning a mass anti-nuclear demonstration in Bonn Saturday. This is the third private meeting between the two leaders since Mitterrand took office in May and officials on both sides saw it as proof of the close Franco-German partnership.

Schmidt flew home Thursday after lunch with Mitterrand and members of the French government.

Chiang Ching-kuo

## Taipei rejects union talks with Peking

TAIPEI, Oct. 8 (Agencies) — President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China Wednesday ruled out any negotiations with the Chinese Communists on unification.

Addressing the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang of China in his capacity as chairman of the party, President Chiang said, "I want to state clearly and resolutely once again: We shall never negotiate with the Chinese Communists. In solemnly expressing this view, I want to tell our compatriots on the Chinese mainland that we are resolved to remove the yoke that the Communists have imposed on them. In their clamor for peace talks, the Chinese Communists are intending to deceive our compatriots on the mainland by saying 'the government for which you yearn is about to talk peace with us, so you have lost all hope.'"

"We must tell our mainland compatriots of our confidence and determination to deliver them and assure them that we shall never talk with the Communists they hate so deeply. Our solemn mission is to carry out the three principles of the people and unify China. We must courageously carry out the struggle to its victorious end."

He added that alarmed by the Kuomintang movement of "uniting China," the Chinese Communists have recently started a united front propaganda. Their strategem is to create a false image in the world that we do not want peace. But we are determined not to talk to them.

He said: "There is a watershed between benevolent government based on the three principles of the people and the tyrannical rule of communism. No confusion can be allowed between these two. The happy and peaceful lives of our compatriots in this bastion of national recovery has for more than 30 years provided a striking contrast to the unparalleled misery of our compatriots on the mainland across the Taiwan Straits. This illuminates the basic difference between the two political philosophies, two systems and two ways of life, and shows which is good and which is evil. But the Communists distort this as 'partisan intransigence,' 'partisan rivalry' and 'powers and privileges' to be enjoyed by the Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Party."

Meanwhile, informed sources here have said that the post-Mao Tse-tung strongman, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, will make a speech marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution Friday. In it he is expected to make further overtures to Taipei.

(Wirephoto)  
LAUNCHED: A Delta rocket carrying two satellites, the Solar Mesosphere Explorer and UOSAT, leaves the launch pad at Vandenberg AFB, California, Tuesday. Solar Mesosphere Explorer is designed to study sunlight, ozone and other chemicals in earth's atmosphere. UOSAT is a 130-pound amateur radio scientific and experimental satellite that was designed and constructed by a group based at the University of Surrey, England.

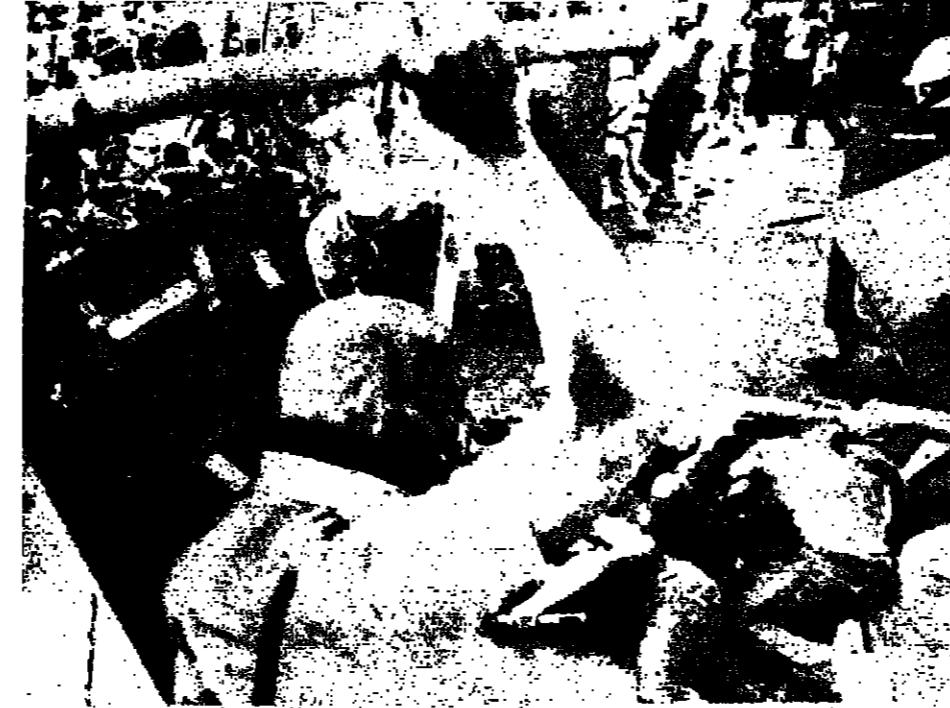
### Polish hijacker jailed

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP) — A Pole who hijacked a plane of the Polish airline Lot to West Berlin on July 21 was sentenced by a West Berlin court Thursday to five years' jail for endangering air safety.

The prosecution had asked for six years for Bernard Pientka, 21. Pientka told the court that he had decided on the gesture owing to the situation in Poland and because he refused to do national service.

The court refused to grant attenuating circumstances. Armed with a toy pistol, Pientka hijacked the plane with 48 passengers on a flight from Katowice to the Baltic port of Gdansk.

## International



TRUNCHEON CHARGE: Filipino riot police swinging truncheons in Manila Wednesday to break up an attempted march by 1,500 students denouncing "Marcos dictator ship." Scores of boys and girls were injured in the truncheon charge.

## Indira arrives in Manila amid tight security steps

MANILA, Philippines, Oct. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the first Indian head of government to make a state visit to the Philippines, arrived here Thursday amid tight security that government sources said was prompted by the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

On her last stop en route home from a conference of Commonwealth heads of state and government in Melbourne, Australia, Mrs. Gandhi was accorded full military honors at the airport and reviewed an honor guard alongside President Ferdinand Marcos.

Many press photographers were prevented by plainclothesmen from moving about and taking pictures of the visitor, who paused briefly to acknowledge the welcome offered by hundreds of dancing schoolchildren.

No arrival statements were made, and from the airport Mrs. Gandhi and Marcos rode in a limousine on a route lined on both sides by

army soldiers standing 50 meters apart and carrying automatic rifles. "This is a precaution following the assassination of Sadat," said a government source who asked not to be identified.

Mrs. Gandhi and Marcos are scheduled to meet for two hours of talks Friday before the Indian leader returns to India in the afternoon, ending 16 days abroad. She will also meet briefly with Prime Minister Cesar Virata who is technically her counterpart but plays a much smaller role in the Philippine government than Marcos.

Also meeting Mrs. Gandhi at the airport were first Lady Imelda Marcos and several Philippine cabinet members. A presidential news release said Marcos and Mrs. Gandhi would discuss "the situation in Southeast Asia." The visit was expected to strengthen friendly ties between the two countries which signed their first trade agreement only two years ago.

### Vengeful and inadequate

## Maze men attack Prior plan

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 8 (AP) — Irish nationalist guerrillas in the Maze Prison have said parts of the British government's reform plan were "vengeful" and inadequate and called for more information about the proposals.

Northern Ireland's Protestant militants, meanwhile, attacked the reforms as "appeasement and surrender" to the Irish Republican Army and the splinter Irish National Liberation Army. Their leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, warned the British government the reform plan will be met with "confrontation and the utmost resistance." The Protestants called the plan a "sellout to terrorism."

The H-block prisoners at the Maze objected Wednesday to the proposal to cut in half the parole time lost through their 5½-year cell block protest if they call off their so-called "dirty protest" at the prison. They said the revision was inadequate.

The prisoners gave no indication they were ready to call off their protest in which they wear only blankets and smear their cells with dirt. But they said in a statement: "We hope that petty vindictiveness and bureaucracy are not going to be the cause of further confrontation in this dispute."

The reform proposals are part of a take-it-or-leave-it package announced Tuesday by Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior.

### From page one

attended Tuesday's illfated parade, during which the Egyptian leader was killed, told the Associated Press, they were surprised, in some cases shocked, at the way Sadat's ring of personal bodyguards and security soldiers failed to act.

Some diplomats expressed concern at the way the Egyptian version of the assassination was unfolding, especially since Defense Minister Abdul Hafiz Abu Ghazala was quoted Thursday by Cairo press to have said the plot was limited to four men, three of whom were civilians who masqueraded as soldiers and sneaked onto an army truck for the weapons parade. "It has to raise questions," a Western military attaché who witnessed the attack said with a sigh.

Questions were raised when video tapes of the incident were replayed and newsmen and diplomats reconstructed the event. The shooting started at 1:05 (1105GMT) in the afternoon, yet a security ring did not appear around the area until 15 minutes later at 1:20 (1120GMT), long after the attackers had fled from the scene.

A Western military attaché who has attended numerous Egyptian military reviews said it was curious there was no sharpshooter stationed with a rifle and high-powered scope atop and behind the president's position. This would be the rule for defending against a lone soldier going berserk, the attaché said.

Most chilling, though, were pictures that appeared in the Cairo press the morning after the assassination. Taken from a tower at one side of the reviewing stand, they showed the attackers were able to charge right up to the lip of the chest-high barrier in front of Sadat and repeatedly fire their automatic rifles at point-blank range, without anyone apparently returning fire.

There were a few frames that showed security guards apparently running away or simply standing nearby without drawing their weapons. But in a television film, one security

guard can be seen emptying his pistol at three fleeing attackers, but without hitting them.

At least three Western military attachés who saw the attack at close range said there was no return fire in the military sense.

The only initial attempts to cut down the assailants were from handgun-toting guards who in some cases were non-Egyptians protecting their own diplomats, two attachés said.

Diplomatic sources said the U.S. embassy here has ordered all of its envys, who attended the parade, to file detailed reports on what they saw, with an eye toward trying to assess the performance of Sadat's security, for which the *Washington Post* Thursday reported the United States Central Intelligence Agency has spent \$20 to \$25 million.

It has also been learned that Western military attachés are trading observations and their consensus by Thursday is that the Egyptian version of the killing contains factual holes.

The attachés, along with viewers of the television footage, say that in addition to the at least three men photographed shooting at Sadat, three others stayed behind aboard an army truck and loosed sustained fire toward the president.

In addition, a television film shows the truck driver in his cab after stopping to make the attack possible, while the co-driver jumps out, hurls a grenade toward Sadat and quickly gets back in the cab. This suggests that eight men may have been involved in the attack.

It was "inconceivable" for civilians to have slipped unnoticed into the parade, as Ghazala alleged because they would have been spotted by the other soldiers, one attaché said. The only way this could have happened, said the attaché, was if officers at least at company level had known about it.

He said the Western attachés averred collusion between Egypt's top generals and the assassins was highly unlikely because generals were all placed in the line of fire and some were wounded.

## British ship salvages Soviet gold worth \$74m

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (Agencies) — A salvage ship loaded with Soviet gold bars plucked from the sunken wreck of a World War II British warship arrived Thursday in the northern Soviet port of Murmansk to drop off the Kremlin's share of the gold, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

British salvage officials say the bars that were recovered are worth \$74 million at current prices. Tass said the recovery operation, hampered at times by gale-force winds, had been "successfully concluded."

Murmansk port sources, reached by telephone from Moscow by the Associated Press, said an official Soviet delegation spent several hours aboard the West German-registered salvage ship *Stephenturm* after it arrived here. Officials in Moscow said the Soviet delegation included an official of the Soviet state insurance company Ingosstrakh, which is representing Soviet interests in the recovery operation.

The Soviet gold, originally destined for the United States as payment for wartime U.S. arms shipments to the Soviets, was being transported by the Royal Navy cruiser *Edinburgh* in 1942 when the warship was torpedoed by German destroyers. The *Edinburgh* was scuttled to keep the gold out of Nazi hands.

The gold was hauled 240 meters through the freezing waters of the Barents Sea in a 40-day operation. Twelve divers, working in total darkness, recovered the bars through a small hole in the *Edinburgh*'s armored hull.

Murmansk is 272 kms west of where the *Edinburgh* went down, becoming the tomb of 60 British sailors. In Aberdeen, Scotland, Malcolm Williams, managing director of the British diving company Wharton Williams, said Wednesday that "almost 100 percent of the gold has been recovered." What's left is a handful of gold bars which are not considered economically recoverable at this time, Williams said.

Wharton Williams is part of a consortium, headed by a British firm, Jessop Marine Recoveries, which will get 45 percent of the value of the bullion. The Soviet Union gets two-thirds of the balance and Britain, one-third. The United States long ago received compensation for the lost gold.

It also demanded that past leaders responsible for the country's present economic and social crisis be brought to justice and said Solidarity would set up its own people's tribunals to pass moral judgment if the authorities failed to comply.

The final day of the congress Wednesday was marked by a flurry of activity as nearly 900 delegates vied to get their resolutions adopted before proceedings were halted. One key resolution approved by the congress threatened a national warning strike to protest over recent price increases and demanded a freeze on consumer goods pending implementation of Solidarity's economic reform program.

The congress also paid tribute to the now disbanded dissident movement KOR which blazed the trail for free trade by implementation Poland. Two resolutions demanded the release of political prisoners and brought the campaign for their freedom under Solidarity's direct control.

The congress also demanded respect for minorities, cooperation between the industrial and agricultural Solidarity as well as independence for judges. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa closed the congress by saying it had approved a magnificent and beautiful program and added that it must now be tested by implementation and practice. Thursday he chaired the first meeting of Solidarity's new national commission to select a permanent presidium.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Warsaw Thursday at the start of a two-day official visit to Poland. In an interview published by the Polish press Thursday, Cheysson described the visit, the first by a French minister since the election of President François Mitterrand's Socialists in May, as "symbolic." Among Communist-ruled Eastern European nations Poland, Cheysson said, was "closest" to France.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

A new line of work has come to my attention — work for which the only qualification is being a celebrity.

You would think a successful actor like Larry Hagman of the television soap opera *Dallas* makes quite enough from his work. But no, there's more. He is also now something of a "professional guest" at receptions given by large oil companies.

All he has to do is attend the party in question, smile sweetly and pass the time of day civilly with those in attendance, then take his check and go home.

And the size of the said check? Well, you'd better sit down and relax first. The sum is \$30,000 — what many people would count themselves very lucky indeed if they make it in a whole year.

And Hagman — who is now surely as rich as the infamous J.R. he portrays so well on television — is by no means the only one. For there is this very charming girl, Linda Carter, who is much liked in her role of Wonder Woman.

Now Ms. Carter, I'm certain, would be the first to admit that she isn't, or at any rate not yet, a virtual *Star* Bernhard. But she still is invited to a party at a cost to the hosts of twenty thousand of crispest lettuce. Twenty thousand for saying "how do" and sticking around for a while.

And the same young gets another ten thousands of the same if she allows herself to be persuaded to sing — something which does moderately well, apparently.

Some work. Some pay.

Translated from *Asharq Al-Awsat*

## Solidarity to set up tribunals

GDANSK, Poland, Oct. 8 (R) — The Solidarity free trade union has ended a marathon 18-day national congress with a bold vision for radical changes in Communist-ruled Poland. The congress, Solidarity's first, approved a program which effectively called for the breakup of the Communist Party's control over key sectors like the economy and education.

It also demanded that past leaders responsible for the country's present economic and social crisis be brought to justice and said Solidarity would set up its own people's tribunals to pass moral judgment if the authorities failed to comply.

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